密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TEN DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs

What about the Education of Chinese Abroad? 297
Bad Parliament Better than No Parliament 298
Herbert Hoover on American Individualism 299

Special Articles

Andersen, Meyer and Company Strengthen Position in China American Trade..... 299
An American Criticism of the Chinese Exclusion Act..... 300
The Status of Chinese in Siam .....H. F. MacNair 302
Attaching a Rubber String to the Philippines.....R. C. B. 303
How the Fight at Canton Started.....Hin Wong 304
China Exports to U. S. Increase $2,653,550 308
Who's Who in China 312
Men and Events 316
Views in Review..... R. C. B. 320
The Week in the Far East..... 322
General News Summary..... 325

New Books and Publications

Mr. Lloyd George .....H. P. Shastri 328
What the Ships Carry between America and China 329
Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China..... 330
The United States Court for China 331

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WHAT ABOUT THE EDUCATION OF CHINESE ABROAD?

IN the *Review* from time to time have appeared accounts of affairs in China's educational world, or criticisms of foreign educated students. Criticisms of returned students have been in evidence so many years and have been answered so often by the students themselves—or their friends—as almost to have lost force. Every returned student, like any other human being, lays himself open at some time in his career to criticism, be it just or unjust; like all other human beings also he rises to defend himself. Whether his defense is accepted depends largely upon the mental attitude of his hearers rather than upon the worth of the arguments; on the other hand whether the returned student speaks the truth in defense of himself depends upon his moral character. In neither case is it possible to lay blame upon his education alone. A master iron-worker with the finest of machinery cannot turn out valuable products if his metal is poor—and the same truism may be applied to a university be it in China, America, or Europe.

AS to whether one foreign country is better fitted than another for educating Chinese students may be fairly doubted: the universities of the United States, Japan, England, France, Germany, and Austria, as well as those of a few other countries, have educated considerable numbers of Chinese during the past half century most of whom upon returning have done creditable, and many brilliant work for their country. The colleges, technical schools, and universities of America have never been so well prepared to give advance training to foreign students as at present. That this is appreciated clearly by the student class internationally is shown by the large numbers of students who go annually, not alone from the Orient but from Europe and the Latin American States. Nevertheless we are far from advocating the absolute superiority of the United States to any other country for all Chinese students: the latter after choosing their subjects of major interest will do wisely to study in the country whose advanced schools offer the best courses.

NOR are we interested in the whirlpool of argument as to which type of education the Chinese youth is fitted and the line of work for which he shall prepare himself. There are those who announce from the housetops that "China must be saved" by this type of education and that—by the study of agriculture and sericulture, by road and bridge engineering, by mining, forestry, or commerce,

by developing journalists, or political scientistst (not politicians, of course) or by any one of a thousand other methods. All such arguments are correct—they are also incorrect. When Bismarck announced: "Not through fine speeches and majority resolutions will the questions of the hour be decided—that was the mistake of 1848 and 1849—but by Iron and Blood. . . ." he was quite correct as he shortly afterward demonstrated; he was not, however, laying down a universal principle—this, it would seem, is where his policy was misunderstood by the Germans of a later time: he was laying down a particular policy for a particular time. Into an error similar to that of the Germans our Chinese and other friends fall who think that China is to be "saved" by a panacea whether educational or other.

WE are of the opinion, however, that in view of the current and widespread discussion of the subject of education abroad of Chinese students there is one practical aspect of the question on which it should not be difficult to arrive at a conclusion. Briefly stated it is this: At what age, or period of academic development, should Chinese students go abroad, and for how long a period? It is to be hoped that China will never return to the mental state at which she had arrived long before the Europeans began knocking on her doors during the nineteenth century. An advanced but far from perfect degree of civilization by no means autochthonous accompanied by the receipt of adulatory embassies from her less highly civilized neighbors had led to a mental state not uncommon among a people cut off from free intercourse with equals — a state commonly designated as conceit. The development of civilization and its passage from one people to another has always been largely dependent upon exchange of ideas. This has long been understood in the West; in recent years it has gradually to be comprehended in China. The system of education in this country is step by step growing more fitted to handle the mass of young people who demand schooling. As this comes about the number of Chinese studying abroad will grow smaller but the exchange of cultural ideas by means of Chinese youth studying abroad and of foreigners studying in China will go steadily on as is the case with European and American students who go abroad for higher study. No country ever becomes so highly developed culturally or builds up an educational system so perfect that the need to send a picked number of advanced students abroad becomes unnecessary or undesirable.

IN recent years hundreds of Chinese Middle School students have left for Japan or Western countries. Not only have many gone abroad at too early an age but they have stayed abroad too long. A boy who leaves his homeland at the age of fifteen to seventeen and stays abroad five to seven or even ten years really grows up in a foreign land. The impressionable years of his youth are spent away from the restraining and cultural influences of his family and his native land. The "foreignized" Chinese who is neither foreigner nor Chinese is to be found along the China coast in numbers larger than is desirable. These young men are to be pitied rather than blamed. No youth who is offered the opportunity to study abroad is likely to turn it down. Now can he be blamed for changing in manner, point of view, or dress any more than his parents or wife who have stayed at home can be held responsible for not keeping pace with him. But what is the result?—In many cases poignant unhappiness, homesickness for a country in which he has no home, disgust with the land of his birth, and often years of uneasiness before he can settle into a groove of usefulness to himself, his family, and his country.

THE number of colleges in China in which Western subjects are taught is now a considerable one. We have no hesitation in saying from our knowledge of colleges in this country and in the United States that the standard of instruction in several of the former is quite the equal of that in undergraduate work in the latter. The student who is dazzled by the fame of Columbia, Harvard, Chicago, or California oftentimes does not know that a large part of the undergraduate instruction in those and other great universities is given by young instructors. The upper classmen and the graduate students mainly come into contact with the distinguished professors. In a conversation with the writer some years ago Minister Reinsch pointed out that the reputation of the average Chinese student in the United States was so good that the presumption of ability and studiousness in the case of a new Chinese student was in his favor—that a Chinese had to be pretty stupid before it was discovered! Mention has often been made of the number of indifferent or poor students who leave China and succeed at least moderately well in American colleges. Perhaps Minister Reinsch was correct in his observation; in any case he had had experience with Chinese students in American universities. For these and other reasons we venture to say that one solution of this question is the tightening of the requirements for Oriental students in foreign schools of higher learning, and the encouragement of study in their home lands until the work leading to a Bachelor's degree has been completed. The student who would go abroad should certainly, with few exceptions, complete at least three years of college work at home; this will ensure his having an elementary knowledge of the customs and conditions of his native land; he will, moreover, have reached a certain degree of maturity which will enable him to look beneath the obviously shallow and materialistic side of Western life to its deep spiritual foundation. The proposed return of large sums of money through the Boxer Indemnity may help the cause of advanced education in China and consequently aid in the carrying out of the suggestions made here. Tsinghua College, which almost twelve years ago started as an Academy for the preparation of students for entrance into American colleges, has gradually developed a course of study which prepares holders of American Indemnity scholarships for more advanced work. This we hold to be a step in the right direction. A smaller number of mature students grounded in the foundations and realities of their own country's civilization who spend three or four years abroad in advanced and thorough study accompanied by travel will do much to raise the standard of knowledge in their own country and the standing of the Returned Student class.

BAD PARLIAMENT BETTER THAN NO PARLIAMENT

THE Chinese Parliament has called upon the Premier and Cabinet for a statement of the financial situation of the government and has expressed a special curiosity regarding the status of foreign and domestic loans. Whether it is the intention of the members of parliament to investigate the legality of loans made by the government since

the dissolution of the national assembly in 1917 we do not know, but the fact that the parliament has asked for a financial statement is encouraging. If this action of the parliament is China's first step in facing the deplorable financial situation of the country, then there should be encouragement both at home and abroad. China is gradually getting to the point where she must pay the price for the bad government with which the country has been cursed for so many years. Officials who bartered national resources for Japanese gold during the bonanza days of the World war are now mostly in retirement enjoying the luxuries which their corruption got for them, but now the Chinese people must pay the bill. It's a bitter pill which China must now swallow and it is unfortunate that innocent people must suffer for the actions of a few rascals who got the country into the present predicament. But it's a good lesson in democracy even though it does come high. Chinese business men, bankers, teachers, professional men—leaders of the country's business and professional life—are now realizing the serious cost of inattention to government. The Chinese parliament was recalled about a year ago and although it has done little except play bad politics, it has accomplished one thing of benefit. It has created a wholesome fear among officials who have always considered China only from the standpoint of something to exploit, something to sell to the highest bidder. Now when an official is approached for a contract or concession his first thought is the possible effect upon parliament. The parliament may be composed generally of small self-seeking politicians, but the members are quick to exact a high moral standard from the other branches of the government. Competition and political rivalry attend to that. A bad parliament is, after all, better than no parliament, as the present situation shows.

HERBERT HOOVER ON AMERICAN INDIVIDUALISM

HERBERT Hoover, Secretary of the Department of Commerce at Washington, himself a self-made man, a graduate of Leland Stanford University where he worked his way through school, has just written a book on the subject of "American Individualism," from which we reproduce the following paragraphs:

The pioneers of our American individualism had the good sense not to reward Washington and Jefferson and Hamilton with hereditary dukedoms and fixtures in landed estates, as Great Britain rewarded Marlborough and Nelson. Otherwise our American fields of opportunity would have been clogged with long generations inheriting their fathers' privileges without their fathers' capacity for service.

That our system has avoided the establishment and domination of class has a significant proof in the present Administration in Washington. Of the twelve men comprising the President, Vice-President, and Cabinet, nine have earned their own way in life without economic inheritance, and eight of them started with manual labor. * * *

If we examine the impulses that carry us forward, none is so potent for progress as the yearning for individual self-expression, the desire for creation of something. Perhaps the greatest human happiness flows from personal achievement. Here lies the great urge of the constructive instinct of mankind. But it can only thrive in a society where the individual has liberty and stimulation to achievement. Nor does the community progress except through its participation in these multitudes of achievements.

Furthermore, the maintenance of productivity and the advancement of the things of the spirit depend upon the ever-renewed supply from the mass of those who can rise to leadership. Our social, economic, and intellectual progress is almost solely dependent upon the creative minds of those individuals with imaginative and administrative intelligence who create or who carry discoveries to widespread application. No race possesses more than a small percentage of these minds in a single generation. But little thought has ever been given to our racial dependency upon them. Nor that our progress is in so large a measure due to the fact that with our increased means of communication these rare individuals are today able to spread their influence over so enlarged a number of lesser capable minds as to have increased their potency a million-fold. In truth, the vastly greater productivity of the world with actually less physical labor is due to the wider spread of their influence through the discovery of these facilities. And they can arise solely through the selection that comes from the free-running mills of competition. They must be free to rise from the mass; they must be given the attraction of premiums to effort.

Andersen, Meyer & Co. Strengthen Position in China-American Trade

Information has just been received from New York, and the information has been confirmed by the management of Andersen, Meyer and Company, Limited, that this company has entirely severed its connection with the Pacific Development Corporation, which up to the 1st of January was the owner of all the capital stock of Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd., and the Pacific Commercial Company and other subsidiaries of the Pacific Development Corporation.

Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd., from the 1st of January, 1923, stands entirely on its own with no affiliations with any other company other than its own subsidiaries.

The new group of shareholders which have acquired the interest in Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd. has further issued $1,000,000 worth of new stock, which they have taken up for cash at par thereby strengthening the firm's financial position.

The new board of directors of the Company is as follows: A. W. Burchard, president of the International General Electric Co., New York, chairman of the Board; C. P. Coleman, president of the Worthington Pump Co., New York; R. F. Herrick, Jr., general manager of Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass; W. E. Kugeman, vice-president of the American Radiator Company of Chicago; Wm. De Krafft, first vice-president and treasurer of the Baldwin Locomotive Co., Philadelphia; J. W. Doty, president of the Foundation Co., New York; Royal Victor, law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, New York; Richard Hoyt, partner of Hayden, Stone & Co., bankers of Boston & New York; A. S. Cobb, vice-president of the Bankers Trust Co., New York; V. Meyer, president and general manager of Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., Shanghai.

It will be noted that the new board of directors which represents the new interest are all high officials of many of the various large manufacturers whom Andersen, Meyer and Co. Ltd., have represented in China for years. The obvious result of this reorganization will be that the relationship between the manufacturers hitherto represented by Andersen, Meyer and Co. Ltd., as agents, will be that of partners, and enable Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd., to place their customers in China in the very closest touch possible with the principals at home.

The nature of the new board of directors of Andersen, Meyer and Co. Ltd., indicates that the policy which the firm has adopted in the past, viz. specially devoting its energies to the sale of machinery and engineering supplies and the development of industrial undertakings, will be continued and undoubtedly strengthened in the future.

Andersen, Meyer and Co. Ltd., will be represented in the States with offices in New York and San Francisco. These offices will be under the supervision of Mr. P. N. Forum, a vice-president of the company. The New York office will be located at 80 Wall Street and will be in charge of Mr. H. H. Fricke.

The San Francisco office will be located at Balboa Building, and will be in charge of Mr. Wm. P. Hickie.

The European business will be handled, as in the past, by W. G. Pratt and Co. with head office in London, this Company being a subsidiary of Andersen, Meyer and Co. Ltd.

The management of Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd. will continue exactly as heretofore.

An American Criticism of the Chinese Exclusion Act

FOR several years there has been criticism among Chinese who travel to the United States regarding the operation and methods of application of the U. S. Chinese Exclusion Law. One criticism of the methods used at the port of San Francisco in applying the law, which was written by a Chinese student in the United States, appeared in the *Weekly Review* for Feb. 24 under the title of "An Appeal to China's Officialdom." The Chinese Exclusion laws which were adopted in the United States several years ago were designed to prevent the emigration to the United States of Chinese laborers who would come into competition with American labor. Owing to attempts on the part of interested parties to violate the law and illegally smuggle Chinese coolies into the United States there have developed certain practices on the part of the immigration authorities in the ports on the Pacific coast which have given offence to Chinese merchants and students who are constantly and rightfully traveling between China and America.

In order to determine just what the objectionable immigration practices were at the port of Seattle, the China Club of Seattle, an organization composed almost entirely of Americans interested in the promotion of closer relations between China and the United States, undertook an investigation of the situation. The investigation was made by a special committee of the China Club composed of W. B. Henerson, Low G. Kay, Fred H. Lyons, N. A. Matthews, and J. F. Beede, and a copy of their report to the China Club dated February 8 has just been received by the *Review*.

In view of the interest in China among both Americans and Chinese in the elimination of the objectionable immigration practices, we publish the report practically in full:

We find justification for the complaints made which are the more serious and difficult of correction from the fact that the causes of them originate not in the local office but result from the Department attitude in the administration of the Chinese Exclusion Law. The complaints of the Chinese and the conditions which we deem worthy of consideration by this Club, may be summarized as follows:

1. Inadequate detention quarters at the Seattle Immigration Station.
2. Unjustifiably strict administration of the Chinese Exclusion Law.
3. Arbitrary medical regulations adverse to the rights of the Chinese.
4. Lack of medical personnel and hospital equipment at the Seattle Immigration Station.
5. The contemplated change in the Exclusion Law.
6. Threatened Chinese boycott.
7. Regulations and conditions favoring foreign transportation lines.

These subjects treated in detail are:

(1) Inadequate detention quarters at the Seattle Immigration Station.

The detention quarters, except as to hospital and medical facilities, apparently as comfortable as they can be made in the building occupied, are clean, and the immigrants are well fed, and well cared for generally. The inmates have no opportunity, however, for outdoor life or exercise, and it would be difficult if not impossible to provide these in the present quarters, except to the extent of some roof space which, it is contemplated, could be used for that purpose. There is no separation of passengers arriving steerage nor opportunity for such separation in the present quarters. From long custom the Chinese have been used to class distinction, and this condition still exists. We, though a democracy, must recognize this if we are to handle the situation satisfactorily.

We consider the present quarters entirely inadequate, and a serious obstacle to the development of this port as a port of entrance to the United States by Chinese people.

(2) Unjustifiably strict administration of the Chinese Exclusion Law.

The original purpose of the Chinese Exclusion Law was to exclude Chinese laborers only, all other classes being admissible. This distinction is seemingly lost sight of by some of the administrative officials as is indicated by the periodical harsh administration of the law against applicants indiscriminately. These privileged classes except in cases of fraud or for medical reasons should be made to feel that they will be admitted to our shores as of right in accordance with the provisions of the law rather than as a matter of grace. There are frequent cases for instance in which a Chinese will live in this country for years under the Department holding an assurance of his exempt status and then be confronted on a return trip from China with the repudiation of this ruling when through lapse of time and absence of witnesses he will be unable to re-establish his original exempt status. In addition to the injustice of this practice, it results in lowering the dignity and fairness of this country in the eyes of the Chinese.

(3) Arbitrary medical regulations adverse to the rights of the Chinese.

This feature of the administration of the law has developed a condition which could hardly be more aggravating or better calculated to destroy completely the friendship of the Chinese for us if studiously devised with that end in view. Your Committee commends the laudable purpose of the Public Health Service to protect us from the importation of dangerous or contagious diseases, but we can not subscribe to the harsh and arbitrary regulations applied to Chinese immigrants. This practice has been of long standing and apparently cumulative severity. At one time hookworm, with which Chinese in common with tropical residents generally are more or less afflicted was classified by our Health Department as a dangerous and contagious disease under which classification alien immigrants certified as afflicted with it were arbitrarily on that account denied the privilege of hospitalt reatment. After a time the fact developed, according to medical authority, that hookworm was neither a dangerous nor a contagious disease but in fact generally curable through a few weeks contact with our North temperate climate and without medical treatment.

Latterly, a disease called Chlonorchiasis, a liver affliction, has been substituted by the Health Service as the "dangerous and contagious" disease under which rejection and deportation may be arbitrarily ordered without the benefit of hospital treatment; and this in the face of the fact, as we understand, that the medical records are barren of any case of its origin in this country through contagion, or of death from it as the primary cause.

To this classification of alleged dangerous and contagious diseases is added trachoma, an affection of the eyelids, long held by the Department and even now generally considered a mild and curable affliction, excepting in advanced cases in elderly persons. Instances of rejection on medical account have occurred with Chinese whose permanent residence in this country antedate our Exclusion Laws of forty years duration and who have thereby suffered the disruption, if not complete ruin, of their business interests and severing of family relationships.

Not alone are Chinese of moderate circumstances or social standing subjected to these conditions but no Chinese immigrant of however high standing or character escapes the rigor of them.

Your Committee and this Club would, of course, be the very last agencies to suggest the relaxation of requirements making for the protection of the health of our people. Immigrants showing clinical symptoms or manifest evidence of disease should of course be excluded or treated as the conditions require, but to subject all Chinese, in contradistinction to other nationalities, and in the face of the most patent evidence of their good health and vigor, to the humiliation of minute physical examination with the delay and detention this entails is without justification or excuse. But this is the practice which is being followed.

In fact it is now proposed and evidently contemplated by the Bureau that these health regulations, heretofore applied only to steerage and latterly including second class passengers, be extended also to include first class Chinese passengers.

The absurdity of the claim of the alleged serious nature of these diseases attributed to the Chinese is established it seems to us by the fact that probably thirty percent of the Chinese admissions are of the citizen class and therefore not subject to medical examination, but there has been nevertheless no spread of any of these contagions through them nor fatalities among them on account of these diseases.

(4) Lack of medical personnel and hospital equipment at the Seattle Immigration Station.

There is no doctor or nurse whose exclusive time is given to this immigration service: medical examination and attention being given by physicians of the Public Health Service on call from the Immigration Service. Unwarranted delays thus occur to the inconvenience of Chinese first and second cabin passengers resulting frequently in their being held over night when a few minutes attention upon their arrival would in most cases result in passing them for admission.

(5) The contemplated change in the Exclusion Law.

The Chinese complain of our proposal, by a Bill now pending in Congress, to include them in our general Immigra-

tion provisions and supersede the Exclusion Law by a provision denying admission to them as being ineligible to citizenship. They say that they have submitted for forty years as the one people on earth to be made the object of an exclusion law by us and that the "gracious" proposal to now include them in our general immigration plan is only made because it gives opportunity to further limit their admission.

There is from the American standpoint, as your Committee views it, a still stronger reason against this proposed change in the provisions of law concerning Chinese immigration. That reason is: If we now put the Chinese of the laboring class on the same immigration basis with the rest of the world and make them part of our general immigration plan, they will have a right to expect this equality to be continued in all future legislation. This would have the effect of reopening the immigration question with that country which is at present a closed question and except through some act of ours will remain so since the Chinese are now largely reconciled to the provisions of our Exclusion Law.

(6) Threatened Chinese boycott.

These general conditions have, we are informed, brought the Chinese to the end of their tolerance of regulations which to their minds are humiliating to them as compared with our treatment of other nationals and we understand that they are now about to inaugurate a commercial boycott against this country. It will be remembered that once before their like cause of complaint against us brought about such a boycott which cost us untold millions of dollars in trade and commerce and only the prompt action of President Roosevelt in correcting the mal-administration of the Exclusion Law averted more serious consequences. The Chinese justify their present proposed curtailment of business relations with us by their claim that not for fifteen years has the Exclusion Law been enforced by us with the inconsiderate harshness that has characterized the administration during the past year; and this claim seems to be borne out by the official records.

The United States is more favorably thought of in China than any other nation, there being no antagonistic feeling, the same as there is against other nations, except as is at present being generated by the unfortunate conditions in connection with immigration service. It is of the utmost importance that this condition be not changed and our favorable opportunities be not lost. The present is a very critical time in the relations of the two countries and must not be allowed to pass without full recognition of its significance.

It is unnecessary to remind this Club or the public generally of the value China may be made to us as a business and commercial asset. Based largely upon this future prospect our government has established and is promoting the Pacific Merchant Marine, the benefits and value of which will not be limited to our Pacific Coast.

(7) Regulations and conditions favoring foreign transportation lines.

But the correction of these conditions complained of will result in only a half benefit to us in Chinese commerce unless existing transportation conditions are corrected; for without the friendship of China and the commerce flowing therefrom the prospect for the success of our Pacific Merchant Marine enterprise will be worse than a vain hope; it will be a failure.

These conditions fostered by our official regulations have long favored the Canadian Pacific. We early established and for a long time maintained official ports of entry for Chinese along the border which greatly aided the Canadian Pacific to establish a clientele in the transportation of Chinese to and from the United States. Latterly, in the interest of the United States water ports, steamship lines and transcontinental railroads, these Canadian border ports of entry were closed. But the overland transportation of Chinese from Canada into the United States is now permitted of Chinese in transit through the United States. These transits are sent by rail from Montreal to the port of New York being officially checked in and checked out by our service. This service, therefore, amounts to little more than a pure accommodation to the Canadian Pacific. True, American railroads get the benefit of a few hundred miles haul of this traffic from the Canadian border to New York, but on the other hand it supplies the chief if not the sole condition which enables the Canadian Pacific to take from American steamship lines a 7,000-mile steamship haul across the Pacific and a 3,000-mile railway haul across the country. It seems to us that the very least the Department could do in aid of our transportation lines in this respect would be to close the port of Montreal to this in transit travel as now conducted. To do so would be in no wise an unjustifiable attack on the business of this Canadian company since Canada maintains this rule toward our commerce, namely, an order in council that no Chinese from a trans-Pacific port are admissible into Canada except at a Canadian water port. This rule prevents the bringing of Canadian Chinese to an American port for trans-shipment to Canada.

We understand that the Department has been influenced to continue this intransit accommodation for the Canadian Pacific at the port of Montreal through the threat of that company to establish a steamship line from the eastern terminus of its railroad to New York and Cuba, to which place these transits chiefly go. It seems clear to us that such a method of handling this in transit business could not successfully compete with the opportunity of the United States concerns to carry the traffic from China to a Pacific port of the United States and across the country to New York and thence to Cuba. At any rate we think it the moral and practical duty of this government to discontinue the use of the Montreal port for this in transit business of the Canadian Pacific and put it on the basis of legitimate competition unaided by the favor of this Montreal service.

Your Committee therefore recommends:

That the Club take vigorous steps to bring about the correction of the official practices complained of as enumerated in this report specifically, as follows:

1—Efforts should be made to secure larger and more suitable local immigration quarters and provision made for separate accommodation of different class immigrants.

2—Efforts should be made to secure modification of the present strict administration of the Exclusion Law.

3—Efforts should be made to have the medical regulations so carried out as to avoid detaining immigrants, except when afflicted with contagious diseases. Trachoma and chlonorchiasis should be given a "B" classification instead of "A" classification under the medical regulations.

4—Efforts should be made to secure an order that all Chinese in transit through the United States from transoceanic points shall enter the United States only through the waterports thereof.

5—Efforts should be made to have Public Health officials appointed to devote their entire time to the immigration service and be on duty at all times.

6—Efforts should be made to prevent any change in the Chinese Exclusion Law.

Japanese Finance Department Issues Financial and Economic Report

The twenty-second financial and economic annual of Japan has just been issued and copies are being distributed in China through the Japanese consulates. The report consists of about 250 pages, is printed in English and contains detailed statistical tables on the national finance, the status of agriculture, industry and commerce, foreign trade, banking and money market, communications, and a report upon the financial administration of the Kwangtung leased territory, Formosa and Saghalien.

The expense of the government for the year 1922-23 according to the detailed financial report is Yen 1,482,419,961, of which amount practically Yen 700,000,000 or approximately one half goes to the army and navy. The national debts of Japan outstanding at the end of 1922 is given as Yen 3,543,870,837. Of this amount Yen 2,184,855,425 represents domestic loans and Yen 1,359,015,412 represents foreign loans.

The total imports of the country for 1921 amounted to Yen 1,614,154,832 and of this amount the divisions of the world contributed as follows: Asia, Yen 664,648,677; Europe, Yen 281,811,101; America, Yen 594,807,688; all others, Yen 51,611,506. The exports for 1921 amount to Yen 1, 252,837,715 including the following amounts to the various sections of the world, Asia, Yen 620,090,206; Europe, Yen 75, 442,923; America, Yen 516,612,839; all others, Yen 37,781, 977. The United States, next to Japan's near neighbors of Asia, is by far Japan's best customer.

The financial reports on the Kwangtung leased territory and upon Korea and Formosa are interesting but too detailed for review. In the report on Formosa the amount of opium imported in 1921 amounted to Yen 1,504,571 a decrease from Yen 6,062,314 for the previous year. This should be especially interesting to China due to the fact that most of this opium after being manufactured in the Formosan monopoly is sold to smugglers who bring it into China. The licensed consumers of opium on the island of Formosa, according to the report have decreased from 124,142 in 1900 to 44,922 at the end of 1920.

Ginling College

Nanking

Entrance tests for Ginling College, Nanking, will be given in several cities on June 1. Applications for admission to these tests should be made immediately.

The Status of Chinese in Siam

BY H. F. MACNAIR

THAT the Chinese government plans to send a Mission to the Court of Siam having for its objects the negotiation of a treaty and the opening of a legation in that country is a report which will interest students of Far Eastern international relations. Dr. Eldon James' study entitled "Jurisdiction over Foreigners in Siam" which was recently reprinted in the columns of *The Weekly Review* is conspicuously lacking in reference to the legal position of the Chinese in that country. This at first strikes one as a matter for surprise: for a period approximately two thousand years the Chinese empire has had relation with the rulers of Siam.

For many centuries China was indeed a Middle Kingdom surrounded as she was by numerous tributary and oft-times buffer states whose custom it was to send embassies to the imperial court at stated intervals. These Missions combined diplomatic and commercial motives. Gifts were presented to the emperor and his ministers. The *Kotow* that symbol of fealty which caused so great difficulty between the rulers of China and the ambassadors from Europe in the modern period, was performed by these tribute-bearers. Gifts of greater value than those received from their loyal followers were returned by the China emperors who showed in this manner their condescension and magnanimity. On the establishment of a new dynasty in a tributary state it was customary to send ambassadors to obtain recognition. On such occasions the Son of Heaven was in the habit of sending to the new vassal a seal and a calendar. These played a part in the international relations of the Far East unlike that of the pallium in the mediaeval period in Europe. Until the middle of the last century Siam was numbered among the tributary or vassal states of China and accordingly sent missions or embassies such as those just mentioned. For almost three quarters of a century, however, Siam has ceased to recognize the supremacy of China during which time neither mission nor tribute has been sent.

Obviously the emigration of the Chinese people has been of two types: oversea and overland—to the countries on the Asiatic continent, to Siberia and Korea in the north, to Siam, Burmah, and Indo-China in the south, and to the islands and continents overseas. The islanders of the southern seas and the natives of the lands to the south have, generally speaking, been no match physically or mentally for the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire.

The Siamese are a gentle and rather indolent people, not at all aggressive but characterized by friendliness and hospitality to strangers. The land itself is rich in natural resources and enjoys a mild, warm climate. The combination of these factors with the nearness of the country to China has resulted in the emigration of large numbers of Chinese to Siam.

Siam ranks second to the Japanese empire (which comes first on account of Formosa) in point of Chinese population. The number of Chinese in the country cannot be reckoned with precision. Late in 1874 or early in 1875, Governor Wang of Fukien who memorialized the Throne advocating the protection of Chinese in foreign lands wrote: "... Concerning plans for the protection of Chinese merchants and Chinese emigrants abroad, I have heard that in Siam there are between 200,000 and 300 000 Chinese ..." No census of Siam was ever made until the first decade of the present century and it is extremely doubtful whether this is at all complete In 1905 a census of the rural population was taken. In 1909 the population of Bangkok and its environs was surveyed. According to these surveys the total population of the country is less than six and a half millions of which the Chinese are estimated to include some 400,000. In the city of Bangkok itself there are probably more than 200,000. If, as has been estimated, the Chinese constitute possibly ten per cent of the total population, there are not far from three quarters of a million in Siam.

Exclusive of the pure blooded Chinese there are many inhabitants who have Chinese blood in their veins. As is the case throughout the Chinese settlements in south-eastern Asia and the adjoining islands there has been a great deal of intermarriage with the natives. These marriages are generally fortunate from the standpoint of race development. The offspring inherit the better qualities of the parent races. This has caused considerable comment by students of this problem who have remarked that the ordinarily happy and genial disposition of the southern people is united to the business ability, ambition, and shrewdness of the Chinese.

In 1767 after a period of war and confusion a successful general, Phaya Takh Sin, whose father was Chinese and mother Siamese succeeded in uniting the kingdom and establishing his capital at Bangkok. Later this king became insane and was put to death. The founder of the present dynasty was Phaya Chakkri. It is said that the present rulers are partially Chinese in their ancestry which would not be surprising on account of polygamy among the upper classes and the intermarriage of Chinese and Siamese.

Fukien and Kwangtung have been the chief sources of Chinese emigration overseas: considerable sections of Fukien are lacking in fertility and numbers of Chinese derive their main support from the earnings of their relatives who have emigrated; Kwangtung while richer than Fukien is over-populated and this has led to much emigration. "To the ports of these provinces have come for many hundreds of years traders, tribute-bearers, and travellers from Malaysia, India, Arabia, and in later days, America and Europe. Contact with foreigners, and pressure from within, acquaintance with the sea, and commercial ambition, these account for the numbers of Chinese now living in the countries of the Pacific basin." Swatow, Amoy and Kiungchow are the chief ports of departure of Chinese for Bangkok. A steady stream of returning Chinese flows from the Siamese capital to these ports. The Diplomatic and Consular Reports of Great Britain, Annual Series No. 5468 report that during the years 1912-13-14 almost 144,000 Chinese left Swatow for Bangkok, while more than 110,000 returned from that city to Swatow; from Kiungchow, almost 28,000 left for and about 22,000 arrived from Bangkok during the same period.

The Chinese enter many trades and professions: the Cantonese furnish most of the carpenters, machinists, engineers, and owners and drivers of horses. The house servants come largely from the island of Hainan; others from this island are cultivators of Indian hemp. The Hakkas, so widely noted for their industrial and intellectual ability, furnish many masons, tailors, shoemakers and laundrymen. The Swatow men, who constitute a majority of the Chinese in and around Bangkok, engage widely in business, farming, building and contracting, pull rickshaws and do other manual work, and also at times occupy themselves in the marine industries. It may be mentioned in passing that the Swatow people are largely concerned in the opium, liquor, and gambling enterprises as is the case with the Chinese of Borneo and other southern lands. From these sources the government of Siam derives a large part of its annual revenues.

The fact that a great part of the business and industrial life of Siam is controlled by the Chinese is due to the dislike of the Siamese for work other than agricultural. But even in agriculture the Chinese are strongly entrenched, especially in the raising of rice. According to the Statesman's Year Book 1922 there are about eighty rice mills in and around Bangkok; of these a large majority, probably at least three fourths, are Chinese owned. The mining in the country is also done largely by the Chinese, as is the refining of sugar.

As previously mentioned, the Siamese are friendly and generous in their treatment of foreigners. The government has put up no barriers to the free immigration of Chinese. They are officially listed with priests and foreigners to be exempted from any kind of enforced labor. A triennial poll-tax of five or six shillings is paid by all (who do not renounce their Chinese nationality) in exchange for being freed from forced labor.

When the facts given above are carefully considered it becomes a matter for surprise that so long a period has been permitted to elapse without China's taking steps to continue the relationship broken seventy-five years or so ago when Siam ceased to consider China as a suzerain State. Such a phenomenon can be explained only in the light of China's negative attitude toward its nationals in foreign lands, and its

own confused condition during a large part of the past century. It is reported that the central government has received reports from its nationals domiciled in Siam and from Chinese who have travelled in that country which have brought about a decision to enter into direct treaty relations with a neighboring country which from a commercial point of view is worthy of careful consideration and in which are residing numbers of its own nationals who are capable of becoming important aids to the development of their native land.

The relations of Japan with Siam have long been significant. Between 1592 and 1632—the period of Hideyoshi and Iyeyasu—the commercial relations were important. The Japanese who resided in the country were generally treated with the respect paid to Europeans in Oriental countries. In the modern period Japan entered into treaty relations with Siam and there are diplomatic representatives from each country at the court of the other. It is interesting to note that in the absence of such relations between China and Siam it has been the custom when necessary for communications to be made through the Siamese representative at Tokyo to the Chinese representative at that capital.

At present a representative of the Peking government is en route to Siam with the object of preparing the ground for a formal Mission which will probably be sent during the early summer. This Mission will be headed by H. E. Yang Tseng, sometime Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Shanghai. If Commissioner Yang is successful in his work as Plenipotentiary in negotiating a treaty it is presumable that he will become China's first resident Minister at the Court of Siam, and a further and important step will have been taken by China in advancing friendly relations with her neighbors and protecting her nationals in foreign lands.

Shanghai, April 20, 1923.

Attaching a Rubber String to the Philippines

BY ROY C. BENNETT

THE outcome of the recent agitation for the development of a rubber industry in the Philippine Islands vitally concerns Americans, British, Filipinos and Chinese. All other nationalities connected with, or interested in, Far Eastern questions in a commercial or political way are concerned to a lesser degree. American interest in the question has three angles, the first represented by the user of rubber products, the second by the American flag which flies over the Philippines and the third by the American dollars that would have to go into rubber plantations to develop the industry there. Each one of these interests is related to the other two. The British interest in this issue comes from the fact that the British have a monopoly on the raw rubber business of the world and have been using that monopoly in such a way as to arouse American interest in the production of rubber by Americans for America. Filipinos are interested because of the connection of this issue with commercial development and political status of the Islands. Chinese interest is explained by the fact that if a rubber business is developed in the Philippines Chinese will share liberally in it, and Chinese labor is needed for it.

It appears now that the British went a little too far in the exercise of the privileges which a monopoly on the world's supply of raw rubber gave them. If the present agitation for the development of rubber plantations under the American flag is not merely idle talk, and apparently it is not. British rubber interests sooner or later will have to pay for their own folly. British concern over this question is indicated by the fact that the governor of British North Borneo, who recently visited the Philippines, spent a considerable part of his time while in Manila telling in public address and private conversation, that North Borneo was one of the very finest places in the world for the growing of rubber and that American capital was welcomed there. Incidentally, North Borneo is a next-door neigbbor to Mindanao, the large, rich, undeveloped part of the Philippines considered for rubber plantations.

It will be recalled that the present agitation for American independence in the rubber business arose when it was discovered that the British were applying government regulations to manipulate the market with the American automobilists paying the big end of the bill. Broadly speaking, Britain produces the rubber of the world and America consumes it. Prior to 1900, which is to say before the motor car age, wild rubber was the source of supply, but when the tire business began to stimulate the demand rubber plantations came into being, and now 95 percent of this product comes from plantations, mostly in the Federated Malay States, Ceylon and the Dutch East Indies. More than 72 per cent is grown in British colonial possessions and another 8 per cent is grown on British-owned plantations. Rubber production was a highly profitable business until the 1920-1921 business depression disrupted the market and sent the price below actual cost of production. British investors suffered severely from the condition of the market. As a means of escape a plan was devised to reduce the production and thereby limit the supply until the operation of the law of supply and demand would restore the price. This means that the consumer would pay the bill, and 70 per cent of the world's supply is consumed in America.

The plan hit upon to saddle the burden on to the American autoist was simply this: By the Stevenson plan, a sliding scale of export taxes was provided to restrict the production of rubber under the British flag to 60 percent of the 1920 yield until the price went above one shilling and three pence (approximately 30 cents) a pound. Then other adjustments would be made until a hundred-per cent production would be reached again when the price came back to three shillings. The operation of this set of regulations already has brought the price from 13 cents to 30 cents a pound. As result the consuming public in the United States is called upon to pay something like a half billion dollars more annually for rubber. These figures have been cited several times when the question of who pays the war debts comes up.

Such men at Henry Ford, the world's biggest buyer of rubber tires, and Harvey S. Firestone, one of the largest rubber tire manufacturers, have become interested in the development of a rubber industry under the American flag to render a continuance or repetition of this situation impossible. Secretary Hoover has taken an interest in the question and a commission representing the American government is to investigate the Philippines to determine the feasibility of the development of a rubber business there.

This investigation should start in Washington, because the American Congress has more say that any other earthly being or body in determining the suitability of the Philippines for rubber plantations. In his utterances in Manila recently Sir William Rycroft, the British North Borneo governor, mentioned a number of factors in favor of Borneo which could not be said to exist in the Philippines today. They are factors over which those making the laws for the Philippines exercise control. The North Borneo executive stressed the point that land, the most suitable in the world for rubber plantations, could be had in large tracts there and that the supply of cheap labor was plentiful. The mention of these two factors constituted an argument against the Philippines as a place for such an investment as would be represented by a rubber business. In the Philippines there is a law, passed by the Filipino legislature and approved by the American democratic administration, limiting the land holdings of individuals and corporations until rubber plantations on profitable scales would be impossible, and the insular immigration gates have been closed so tight against coolie laborers that labor in the Philippines is far more inefficient and expensive than in other Far Eastern islands and countries. A legal battle between the Chinese of the Philippines and the Philippine government is going on right now to determine whether or not the Filipinos are to be permitted to enforce a bookkeeping law which would drive from the Islands the Chinese merchants and traders. The question of the constitutionality of this law is before the supreme court of the Islands now, and if the law is permitted to stand the keeping of commercial books in any language except English, Spanish or a Filipino native dialect becomes illegal. Few of the Chinese merchants and shopkeepers can write any language except Chinese, which means that the shopkeeper must employ a bookkeeper whose language the employer cannot undertand well, if at all. Thousands of Chinese, especially the small merchants, would be called upon to comply with impossible regulations, and there would be no other alternative for them except to quit business in the Islands.

The American Congress has the power to repeal any law passed by the Philippine legislature and can at any time enact any legislation for the Islands it deems necessary. This power has not been exercised since Congress has permitted the Filipinos to run their own internal affairs with the aid, assistance and guidance of the American governor general. Sentiment in the United States undoubtedly is in favor of giving the Filipinos the fullest degree of independence commensurate with their ability to exercise their rights and privileges wisely. but abuse of power or the exercise of poor judgment should call into play American authority to set the inexperienced Filipino legislators and government officials back on the right track. The Chinese of the islands, who control the bulk of the retail trade there, who far surpass the Filipinos in commerce, are justified in opposing and resenting legislation which is intended to discriminate against them. It might be well to mention the fact that more residents of the islands, for more business men, write and speak Chinese than a number of the scores of native dialects which would come within the bookkeeping law.

CONDENSED STATEMENT

OF THE

AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANKS AT FOOCHOW, CHUNGKING, & SHANGHAI

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 31, 1922.

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RESOURCES

	Foochow First year	*Chungking* First year	*Shanghai* Fifth year	*Combined*
Loans and Discounts	$ 150,803.41	$ 502,588.12	$2,583,485.32	$3,236.876.85
Stocks and Bonds	.. ..	.. ..	„ 285,986.42	„ 285.986.42
Bank Property	.. ..	.. ..	„ 740,967.69	„ 740,967.69
Furniture and Fixtures	„ 7,387.17	„ 13,777.95	„ 15,193.41	„ 36,358.53
Deferred Charges	„ 14,618.63	„ 23,611.11	.. ..	„ 38,229.74
Other Assets	„ 2,794.58	„ 11,630.02	„ 87,672.81	„ 102,097.41
Cash on Hand & due from Banks	„ 543,547.95	„ 376,610.16	„1,003,546.99	„1,923,705.10
Profit & Loss a/c	.. ..	„ 3,344.14*	.. ..	.. ..
	$ 719,151.74	$ 931,561.50	$4,716,852.64	$6,364,221.74

LIABILITIES

Capital (Paid up)	$ 250,000.—	$ 250,000.—	$ 425,370.—	$ 925,370.—
Undivided Profits	„ 1,973.64	.. ..	„ 27,733.99	„ 26,363.49*
Circulation	„ 45,637.—	.. ..	„ 984,000.—	„1,029,637.—
Deposits	„ 418,438.82	„ 680,803.52	„3,258,989.28	„4,358,231.62
Other Liabilities	„ 3,102.28	„ 757.98	„ 20,759.37	„ 24,619.63
	$ 719,151.74	$ 931,561.50	$4,716,852.64	$6,364,221.74

* Profit and loss in Chungking column deducted from Undivided Profits in Combined column.

If the Filipino legislators are to be permitted to exercise their legislative powers to the detriment of commerce and industry as in the cases cited, it is going to be most difficult for the American authorities to induce large investments to come there to develop a rubber business. That is why it is well for the commission investigating the Philippines as future rubber fields to start work in Washington. If some degree of certainty could attach to the future Philippine policy there would be real meaning to talk of American competition in rubber production. America cannot and should not be expected to determine the question of Philippine independence on the basis of a few hundred acres of land planted to rubber trees, but capital cannot be expected to seek investment when it is impossible to guess what tomorrow will bring. The governor of British North Borneo in Manila gave a thorough explanation of the security of the government on the island on which he serves as chief executive. He declared that talk of the taking down of the British colonial flag was without foundation.

Agitation for the development of rubber plantations in the Philippine may be expected to revive the proposal, that has been made on several occasions, that America be given a permanent interest in Mindanao and the other of the Moro group of islands when the independence of the rest of the archipelago is granted. In this connection, it should be recalled that the Moros, Mohammedans, who inhabit Mindanao in so far as it is inhabited, consider themselves a separate people from the Filipinos and resist the Filipino government bitterly. Despite three hundred years of effort the Spaniards never were able to police Moroland. The American military government brought them into submission, and now they want the American flag to remain in their land even if it quits the islands in which reside their Filipino consists. They presented petitions asking such when General Leonard Wood and Former Governor W. Cameron Forbes were in their midst making the investigation which resulted in General Wood's becoming governor of the Philippines. Such a division of the Philippines would in many ways be undesirable and inadvisable, but it would solve the rubber plantation problem for America, would give American capital an opening for safe investment and American commerce a permanent foothold in the Far East. Also it would remove one of the outstanding dangers to the independent Philippine government, that of a Moro uprising.

R. C. B.

How the Fight at Canton Started

BY HIN WONG

THE expected collision between Wu Pei-fu and Dr. Sun Yat-sen, as championed in the South at present by General Shen Hung-ying of the Kwangsi Army and General Yang Hsi-min of the Yunnan Army, has at last come. The Kwangsi-ites, who were to have withdrawn to the West River districts as ordered by Dr. Sun, attempted to occupy the whole of Canton City on the afternoon of April 15 by invading the city in three directions and surprising the headquarters of the Yunnanese who are loyal to Dr. Sun. The battles of the last few days north-east of Canton were favorable to the Yunnanese and the Cantonese, who have since April 15 been also on the fighting line. By a general order of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Generalissimo, every possible military unit in Kwangtung has been summoned to rally against the Kwangsi Army led by Shen Hung-ying. The bone of contention, after the withdrawl of the Kwangsi-ites from Canton City, will be the Canton-Hankow Railroad, Kwangtung Section. Shen, himself, was at Shiukwan, the northern terminal of the Kwangtung section of the railroad, when the attack began April 15. He was to have proclaimed himself Tuli or director of military affairs in Kwangtung as mandated by the Peking government had the *coup* against Dr. Sun turned in his favor April 15. It was current in Canton April 14 that General Shen would announce his assumption of the Tuli or directorship that day. On April 12 the Kwangsi-ites were successful in causing some disaffection among the 7th Regiment of the Yunnanese stationed at Wongsha, the Canton end of the Canton-Hankow Railroad. The 2nd Battalion of the 7th refused to be transferred or to permit its major commanding to be promoted a colonel and had two days clash with others when being disarmed. That the Kwangsi-ites were responsibles for the Wongsha affray there was little question, and it appears natural that the Kwangsi-ites would first sow the seed of discontent among the Yunnanese before attempting to crush them.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, while not being unaware of the activities of Shen Hung-ying, has been trying to persuade the Kwangsi general to remain within his territory as he has repeatedly assured his nominal chief of his loyalty. General Shen, since his coming to Canton with his mercenary troops on invitation of Dr. Sun to assist in ousting General Chen Chiung-ming, a former commander-in-chief of the Cantonese Army, has received both funds and military supplies from Dr. Sun. The Peking government, in entrusting the task of re-unification in South China upon Shen Hung-ying and in deceiving itself that peace in China might be restored simply by making a few bogus appointments, is alienating itself from what little support it may have had in South China.

Before the Kwangsi-ites, or rather the Cantonese members of the Chenhsuehhui Political Party backed by militarists led by Shen Hung-ying, attempted to capture the Canton government, a series of statements were issued by General Li Yi-piu, a division commander of Shen Hung-ying, and others attacking the land sale policy of the Canton administration, involving the Canton commissioner of finance and the mayor of Canton City. The attack was also taken up by members of the Kuomintang unfriendly to those who are at present in office. Past activities and subsequent events the last few weeks have all brought out that Peking and the opponents of the Constitutionalists are plotting in all manner of ways to regain control of the South.

General Hsu Chung-chi, commander-in-chief of the Cantonese Army occupying Foochow, Fukien, has sent two brigades of his men back to Swatow. Most of the Cantonese forces supporting Dr. Sun are now at Kongmoon. In case occasions demand, they will be brought back to Canton for service against Shen Hung-ying. In fact, a general order has been issued by Dr. Sun as the Generalissimo to all his troops to move against the Kwangsi Army led by Shen Hung-ying.

Other News Notes From South China

W. R. M'D Parr has replaced A. H. Harris as Commissioner of Customs at Canton.

The Hongkong Boy Scouts gave a Jamboree April 13 and 14, and among the outport visitors to the demonstration was a patrol of Chinese scouts from Tanggawan, Heungshan.

Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Black, C. M. G., D. S. O., has arrived in Mongkong to take over the command of the 2nd Battion of the King's (Liverpool) Regiment, succeeding Lieut.-Colonel Hyslop, who recently went back to England on pension.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares were sold at Hongkong last week at $1,125, which is ten times their original value.

The French crusiers, *Victor Hugo* and *Jules Michelet*, on a World cruise for semi-commercial purposes arrived at Hongkong April 14, under the command of Rear-Admiral Gilly and departed for Haiphong April 18.

Chan Wing-ssen, formerly commandant of the Kwangtung Coast Defense and a son of former acting Civil Governor Chan Chih-yue of Kwangtung, was seriously wounded by an unknown person evening of April 10 at Hongkong. Chan is a returned student, a graduate of Yale, and was one of the few who stood good by General Chen Chiung-ming in his dispute with Dr. Sun Yat-sen last summer. He was shot by a political opponent, no doubt, and latest report from the Government Hospital stated that an operation would be performed as soon as he is strong enough to stand the shock.

Ng Hon Tze, a Chinese member of the Hongkong Legislative Council and a well-known figure in the commercial circles in South China, 47 years old died April 11. He was buried April 17, leading British officials and Chinese residents attending his funeral.

To raise funds for administrative and military expenses, the Canton authorities have been compelled to sell many public buildings and pieces of lands, including the present Government Agricultural Experiment Station. Negotiation is being made to raise a loan of $6.000,000 in Hongkong, but so far it has not yet been concluded. The failure of Peking to interfere with Cantonese affairs further through the expected defeat of Wu Pei-fu's allies, the Kwangsi-ites, may hasten the conclusion of the loan.

The Cantonese have organized a committee of 15 to assist Dr. Sun Yat-sen to carry out his disbandment program. More and more Dr. Sun is taking the public into his confidence. He is now organizing a commission leading Cantonese to assist him in the supervision of South China finance.

Yunnanese and Kwangsi-ites in Canton are still raising funds to support their army and enrich their commanders by granting protection to gamblings. It is the desire of Dr. Sun, however, to eliminate all gambling within the next six months.

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24-341

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24-342

Dr. Sun Yat-sen is proposing to take over the salt administration and other functions formerly belonging to Peking or the Central government from the Canton authorities. The headquarters of the Generalissimo will take the place of the Central government in China.

The South China contingent of the Far Eastern Olympiad will sail for Osaka, Japan, in two divisions, one leaving April 28 and the other May 10, from Hongkong. The Canton committee is raising $8,500 for the expenses of the athletes from here.

Canton students are joining others throughout China in the boycott movement against Japanese in protest of the refusal of Japan to consider the abrogation of the 21 demands and the retrocession of Port Arthur and Dalny. So far the boycott is not by any means effective.

Canton, April 20, 1923.

Mr. Leeson Criticised Roads, Mail Service and Treatment of Women in Japan

Joseph R. Leeson, president of the Universal Winding Company and one of the leading business men of Boston, who recently was in Shanghai on his way around the world, in an interview in the *Japan Advertiser* said that Japan could not be classed as a modern nation until it had improved its mail service, built modern roads and improved the status of women. Mr. Leeson is 85 years old, or rather young, and on his trip has visited Great Britain, the Continent of Europe, India, China and Japan. He is a golf and cricket enthusiast and carries with him a gymnasium set with which he takes regular exercise. To this and the fact that he has never used tobacco and that his habits are regular, he attributes his perfect health. In the interview referred to above he is quoted as saying that China is proof against the inroads of bolshevism owing to the widely distributed ownership of land and to the fact that China usually produces all of the foodstuffs required by her population. "China's resources and her good foundation furnish reasons enough for an optimistic outlook for her future," he said. He urged the development of business organizations as a method of curing many of the political ills of China.

Amendment to China Trade Act Passes House of Representatives

One of the amendments to the China Trade Act drawn up by the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai during the visit of Congressman Dyer last January and approved by the Associated American Chambers of Commerce and other American organizations in China passed the House of Representatives on March 2, just two days before the close of the session. The amendment which was proposed by Congressman Volstead of Minnesota, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, copy of which was supplied to the *Review* by Haskins and Sells of Shanghai, from their home office follows:

The joint resolution would amend the China Trade Act of September 19, 1922, (Public No.312, H. K. 4810, bulletin 74, page 712) by striking out the words "resident in China" where they appear in subdivision (b) of Section 9 and subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 21 of the said Act. The effect of the proposed amendments would be (1) to remove the requirement that a majority of the directors and executive officers of China companies,—who must now be citizens of the United States and resident in China,—be residents in China; (2) to change the basis of taxation of such companies by enlarging the exemption from taxation of corporate income now provided under the Revenue Act of 1921. The present China Trade Act, (Section 21) makes a percentage of the net income derived in China free from corporate income tax. This percentage is the percentage ascertained by the relation of the number of shares held by Americans and Chinese residing in China to the whole number. The amendment would make this the percentage of shares held by Americans and Chinese wherever resident to the whole number. Holdings by individuals only would be included in the calculation, and not stock owned by corporations or by holding companies. The exemption thus provided would be allowed only if the resulting saving in tax is distributed as a special dividend to citizens of the United States and China on the basis of whose stock holdings the proportion of net income from sources within China is computed. Thus, the benefit of the exemption proposed would have to be immediately disbursed to the stockholders in reference to whom it was calculated and could not be allowed to accumulate. In the hands of individual stockholders dividends received from these companies, including the special dividends, would be subject to surtaxes and normal taxes according to the Revenue Act.

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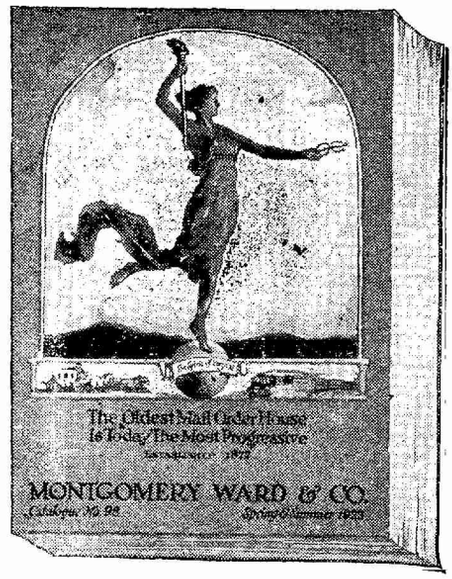

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April 14th, 1923

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April 21st, 1923

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China Exports to U. S. Increase $2,653,550

An increase in the exports from China to the United States, the Philippines and Hawaii of $2,653,550 for the quarter ended March 31, as compared with the corresponding period in 1922, is announced in figures just issued by Consul-General Edwin S. Cunningham.

The increase in declared exports to the United States was $2,658,852 over the first quarter in 1922, and the increase in shipments to Hawaii $5,967, while the value of shipments to the Philippines fell off $11,269. This year's figures are, respectively, $13,831,001, $321,280 and $15,408. The detailed figures follow.

Articles	*Unit of Quantity*	*To the United States* 1922 *Quantities*	1922 *Values*	1923 *Quantities*	1923 *Values*
Antimony:					
,, crude	Pounds			168,000	5,811
,, oxide	,,			11,200	348
,, regulus	,,	1,663,600	58,662	888,907	40,914
Art. works of:					
Jadeware			2,206		792
Porcelain			1,081		1,208
Other ornaments			5,746		12,103
Bamboo ware					19,785
Boriks			6,139		8,959
Bristles	Pounds	49,040	62,214	19,296	21,945
China grass					104,992
Chinaware					15,690
Carpets	Sq. yds.	51,128	33,959	150,424	50,405
Casings:					
Hog	Pounds	257,781	160,616	420,272	325,660
Sheep	,,	1,378	1,480	9,792	22,608
Chemicals:					
Camphor, crude	Pounds	263,264	161,184	296,628	197,313
,, refined	,,	9,500	6,225		
Galinuts	,,			67,242	6,162
Musk	Ounces	1,157	16,242	2,834	35,505
Rhubarb	Pounds	45,787	12,879	12,465	4,142
Cotton, raw	,,	176,889	29,997	859,229	167,482
,, waste	,,	573,318	35,346	2,183,326	154,643
,, laces	,,		549,966		630,497
Embroideries					7,839
Eggs, fresh	Dozen	216,000	27,521		
,, dried	Pounds	231,904	96,622	122,304	48,183
Egg products frozen	,,	480,757	60,719	85,463	10,089
Feathers	,,	900,395	163,363	1,435,736	382,634
Fruits & Nuts:					
Peanuts, shelled	,,	168,100	7,250	2163,060	98,637
,, unshelled	,,	120,000	4,391		
Walnuts, shelled	,,	140,603	32,107	64,750	7,236
,, unshelled	,,	102,000	8,599		
Game, frozen	Dozen			1,852	7,793
Gold bars	Ounces	51,777	1047,576	11,517	229,211
Hides:					
Buffalo	Pieces	11,943		11,555	78,809
	Pounds	444,865	72,135	450,152	
Cow	Pieces			37,597	140,560
	Pounds			669,588	
Hair nets	Pounds	21,653	679,248	44,322	401,778
Hair, human	,,			30,848	67,208
Hair stump, human	,,			119,585	28,416
Hats:					
Rush	Dozen	84,492	26,830	99,674	36,856
Straw	,,	37,850	11,226	81,716	36,182
Household and personal effects			27,881		16,881
Jadeware			13,003		9,738
Jewelry					1,668
Lamps, electric	Pieces	512,600	35 639		
Mah Jongg					61,100
Mats, dogskin	Pieces	2,247	4,352	20,816	27,433
Motor Cars			7,200		

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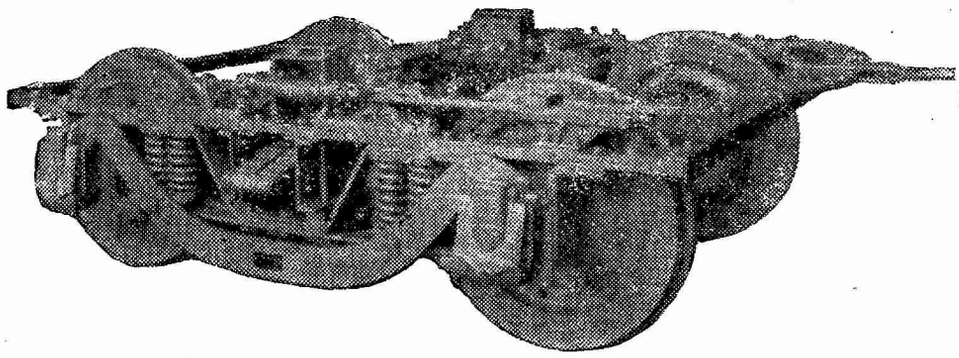

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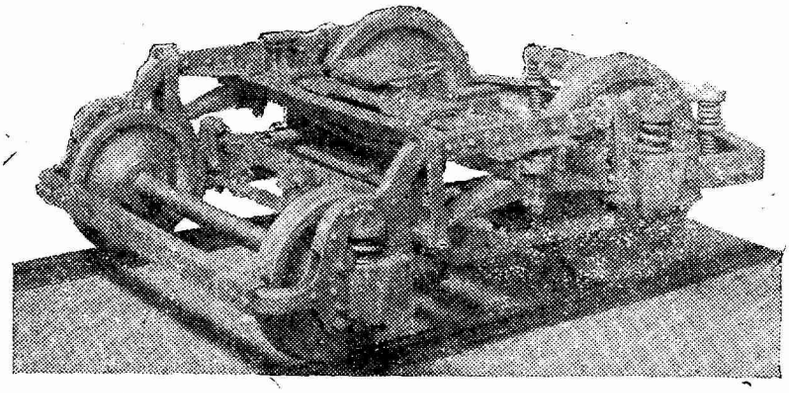

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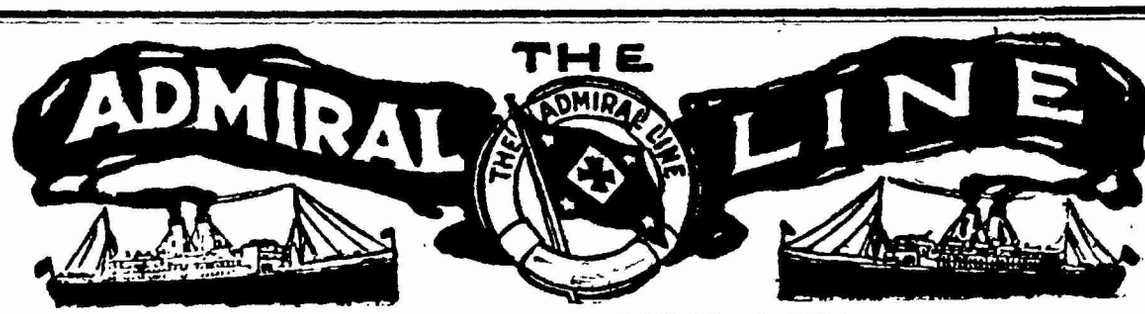
Articles	Unit of Quantity	1922 Quantities	1922 Values	1923 Quantities	1923 Values
Oils:					
Camphor	Pounds	92,628	5,475	201,524	11,945
Wood	,,	985,137	97,412	35,594	3,508
Poultry	Pounds	21,749	6,586		
Porcelain			18,602		1,266
Silk, raw	Pounds	433,181	3390,158	725,971	5024,273
Silk, wild	,,	239,637	847,895	541,301	2156,829
Silk, waste	,,	255,908	197,598	636,573	442,035
Silk piece goods	,,	879	6,003	631	8,448
Silk miscellaneous manufacture			14,733		4,579
Pongees	Pounds	95,363	296,268	387,083	825,886
Cocoons (pierced)	,,	15,628	17,433	23,736	6,192
Skins & Furs:					
Deer	Pieces	23,527	13,369	14,563	9,440
Doe	,,			4,448	2,649
Fox	,,	20	188	64	487
Goat	,,	2317,509	1676,612	1276,745	988,119
Kolinsky	,,	30,196	68,716		
Kid	,,	900	1,985	22,234	12,832
Lamb	,,	16,000	13,634	102,284	191,007
Mink	,,	45,000	65,953		
Marmot	,,	9,920	5,937	410	386
Pahmi	,,			9,052	6,493
Rabbit	,,			4,980	1,453
Raccoon	,,	7,000	11,709		
Sabel	,,	5	417		
Squirrel	,,	4,999	6,123		
Weasel	,,	410,977	472,108	209,934	186,508
Silver (U.S. Currency)					6,389
Straw goods					12,023
Sesame seed	Pounds			804,533	31,645
Tea	Pounds	2458,330	269,221	903,686	153,269
Tobacco Leaf	,,			183,252	23,680
Wool, sheep's	Pounds	1289,722	148,298	870,419	150,385
All other articles			49,892		144,057
		Total	$11,172,149		$13,831,001

Exports from China to the Philippines

Articles	1922	1923
Cotton (raw)		13,029
Cotton piece goods	26,467	117,094
Cotton laces and manufactures thereof	7,171	1,586
Cotton yarn		9,460
Canned goods	1,489	
Eggs, fresh	57,529	52,262
Eggs, dried	369	113
Electric lamps	8,871	10,014
Flour	6,903	
Groundnuts	1,839	925
Household and personal effects	1,189	3,288
Ham	37,145	5,468
Lard	42,812	10,699
Mah Jongg		1,680
Oils:		
Peanut	4,343	634
Groundnut	918	19,365
Lubricating	12,471	9,274
Pig iron		3,976
Pianos	3,459	1,049
Peanuts		802
Silk (raw)	10,133	19,880
Yellow bean	3,161	1,100
All other articles	106,280	39,582
Total	$332,549	$321,280

Exports from China to the Hawaiian Islands

Articles	1922	1923
Carpets	626	2,745
Egg Products		1,819
Incense sticks		901
Mah Jongg		2,608
Pig iron		2,530
All other articles	8,815	4,805
Total	$9,441	$15,408



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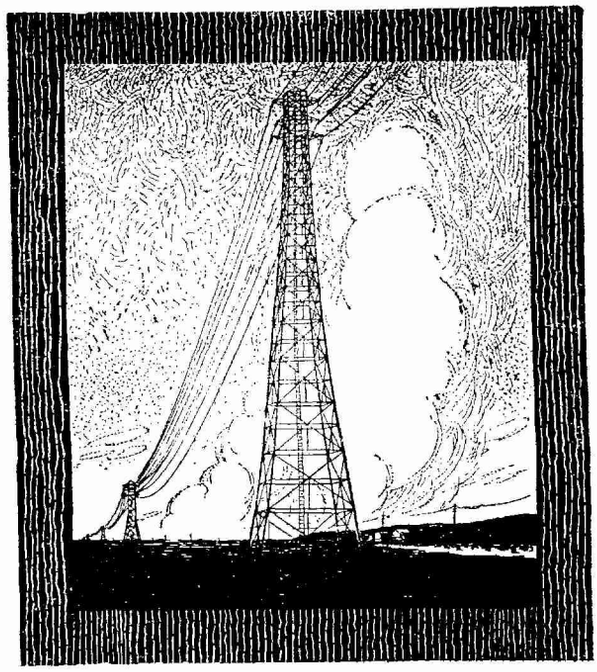

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EE 11

Who's Who in China

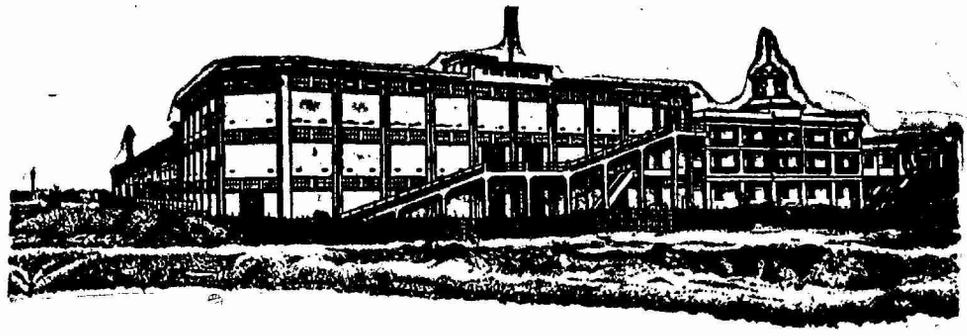
Admiral Tu Hsieh-kuei

The action of the Shanghai section of th Chinese Navy in declaring its independence of th Central government in Peking has attracted con siderable attention. The result has been that th Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Tu Hsieh-kuei, ha tendered his resignation, but the government ha refused to accept it.

Graduating from the Government Naval Train ing College at Nanking with highest honors, in th 28th year of the reign of Kuang Hsu, Tu Hsieh-kue was given the rank of sub-lieutenant on board th cruiser Hai Chi. Sixteen months later he wa promoted to the rank of junior lieutenant. Afte holding the ranks of navigating lieutenant an gunnery lieutenant for a short time he was appointe commander of the torpedo boat Chien Tze, and fiv months later acted as commander of the cruise Kien An. In this capacity he directed the survey o the Port of Lungkou. He was appointed to th rank of full commander and was posted at Chefo in charge of the marine corps, later being posted t the Kiang Ting, and Hai Yung respectively.

Upon the establishment of the Republic, Com mander Tu was still in charge of the Haitung China's largest cruiser. He was ordered to ac concurrently as director of defences in Fukie Four years later the Chinese government appointe him commander of the training cruiser Chao H From here he was transferred to the Hai Yung. I the sixth year of the Republic Admiral Tu, for h had since been promoted, was appointed commande of the second squadron. In August, 1922, Admir Tu, after taking a leading part in the Chihli-Fengtie struggle (the Navy siding with Marshal Wu Pei-f the Chihli commander), and being partly responsibl for the Chihli victory, was appointed Commander-in Chief of the Chinese Navy by a mandate issued b President Li Yuan-hung.

Admiral Tu holds various decorations, includin the fourth class Order of Merit, the second clas Wenfu, the second class Chiaho, and the secon class Tashou Paokuang Chiaho. *W. H. C.*



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The World's Largest Steamship Companies

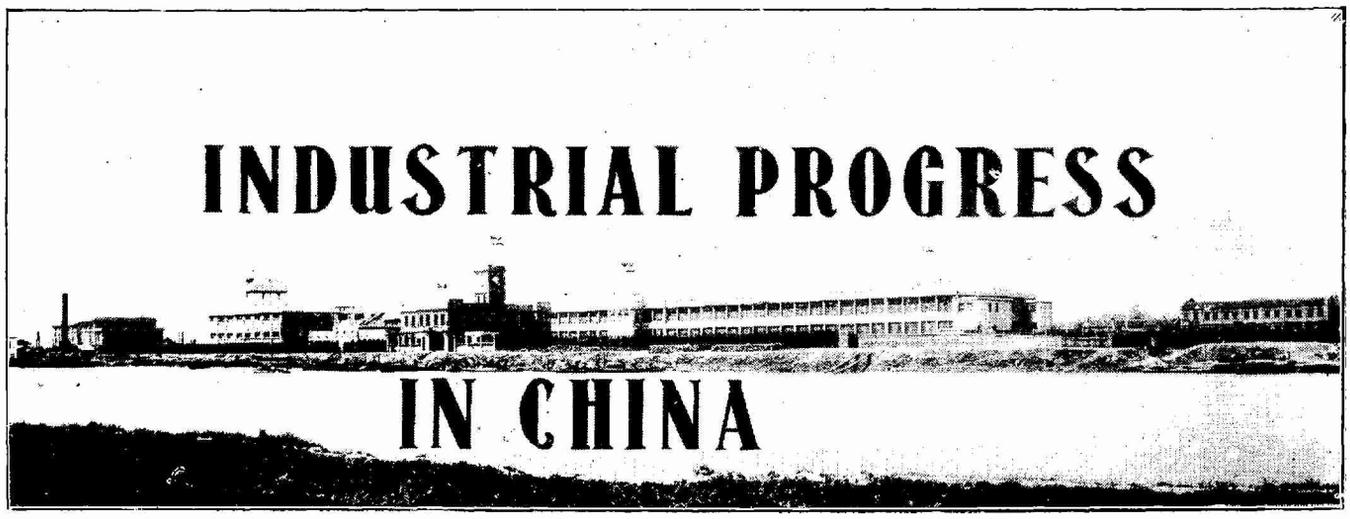
From the Literary Digest

A list from the 1922-23 Lloyd's Register of the fifty largest steamship lines in the world reveals several interesting facts. For one thing, the biggest of all steamship lines is one which most of our readers have probably never heard of. Again, the largest non-British line flies the flag of the latest entrant into the ranks of maritime powers—Japan. That the four largest companies are British and that more than half of the first fifty are also British, is hardly surprising in view of the general acceptance of the fact that "Britannia rules the waves." But if the average person were asked, "What is the largest American shipping concern," he would not be very likely to give the correct answer, "The Standard Oil Company." The list of companies arranged in order of size is reprinted as it appears in *The Nautical Gazette* (New York):

Company	*Flag*	*Gross Tons*
British India S. N. Co.	British	907,357
Furness Lines	British	765,027
A. Holt & Co	British	590,937
Ellerman Lines, Ltd	British	568,623
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Japanese	567,025
Com. Gen. Transatlantique	French	527,599
Peninsular & Oriental Co	British	518,124
White Star Line	British	458,521
Standard Oil Co., N. J.	U. S.	455,367
Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Japanese	427,475
Cunard S. S. Co	British	423,511
Anglo-Saxon Petrol Co.	British	406,524
Canadian Pacific S. S. Ltd.	British	403,656
Holland-American Line	Dutch	376,372
Royal Mail S. P. Co	British	372,978
Messageries Maritimes	French	364,827
Netherland S. S. Co	Dutch	357,735
Union Castle Mail S. S. Co.	British	352,731
Elder Dempster & Co	British	350,043
Lamport & Holt, Ltd.	British	328,253
Lloyd Royal Belge	Belgian	318,523
Clan Line	British	308,088
Kokusai Kisen Kaisha	Japanese	301,819
Canadian Gov. Mer. Mar.	British	297,215
Chargeurs Reunis	French	297,151
British Tanker, Ltd	British	289,481
Rotterdam Lloyd	Dutch	289,183
F. Leyland & Co. Ltd	British	277,252
Charente S. S. Co	British	273,414
Union S. S. Co	British	268,278
Nav. Gen. Italiana	Italian	247,833
Hain S. S. Co	British	233,157
Wilh. Wilhelmsen	Norwegian	247,040
United S. S. Co	Danish	219,450
Pacific S. N. Co	British	218,430
Federal S. N. Co	British	250,884
Hamburg-American Line	German	199,833
Commonwealth & Dom. Line	British	196,546
Royal Packet Co.	Dutch	195,677
Ellerman's Wilson Line	British	194,455
U. S. Steel Products Co.	U. S.	192,733
Anchor-Brocklebank Line	British	190,387
Standard Transp. Co.	U. S.	186,037
Commonwealth Gov. Line	British	182,344
Royal Netherlands S. S. Co.	Dutch	180,572
Anchor Line	British	180,186
Sota y Aznar	Spanish	178,516
Pan-Amer. Petrol. & Tr. Co.	U. S.	175,445
United American Lines	U. S.	174,836

It Was a "Sentence of Acquittal"

In the *Review* for March 24 in the Minutes of Recent Proceedings of the U. S. Court for China on Page V. under the heading of "Judgments and Orders," appeared the item: "March 16, 1923, Cause No. 2006-U. S. v. Meyer I. Greenstone; sentence." The *Review* is in receipt of a letter stating that Mr. Greenstone considers the use of the word "sentence" as meaning that he received a sentence of conviction, when as was stated in the local press at the time, he was acquitted. Mr. Greenstone was acquitted. The use of the word "sentence" in the Court Proceedings does not mean necessarily a sentence of conviction. The term "sentence" is used in criminal cases instead of the word, "judgment" and may be for one party or the other according to the circumstances. It may mean a sentence of conviction or it may mean, as it did in this case, a sentence of acquittal.



WUSIH—THE CITY OF SMOKESTACKS

IV

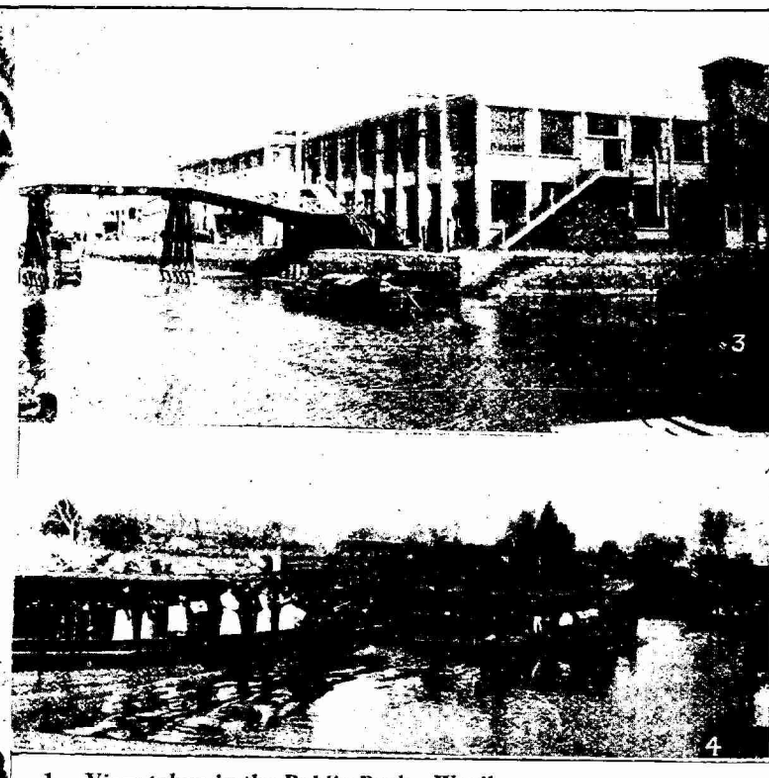
Nantungchow is known as the "MODEL CITY OF CHINA." It is also an industrial city. Wusih, while a progressive city, is pre-eminently an industrial center, a "CITY OF SMOKESTACKS". Next to Shanghai there are more industries located at Wusih than any other city in the lower Yangtze Basin.

This development has taken place since the advent of the railway about fifteen years ago.

Wusih, is located on the Grand Canal and the Shanghai-Nanking Railway about 150 miles from Shanghai. It is situated near Tai-Hu, the largest lake in the Yangtze delta, a country cris-crossed with canals. Within sight of the city and bordering the lake are hills and low mountains which complete a perfect picture from the Chinese standpoint, or that of any other people, as far as that is concerned. (Shan-Shui—that is, mountains and water). In the rich alluvial plain the chief crops are wheat, rice, rape seed and beans, but much of the surrounding country is given over to the cultivation of the mulberry, upon the leaves of which silk worms are fed.

The district is famous as a center of sericulture so that naturally the numerous steam silk filatures constitute an important part of Wusih's industrial activities. In season, the canals are crowded with boats transporting cocoons to the Wusih filatures. Also the canals are utilized for communication purposes, there being numerous steam launch routes, radiating from the city into the surrounding country.

The crops, country and scenery are not notably different from other districts in the Yangtze delta region. Of particular interest to the foreigner is the



1. View taken in the Public Park—Wusih.
2. Typical workman's home near one of the Cotton Mills.
3. Sheng Sing No. 3.—Cotton Mill, one of the newest and largest Mills in Wusih, 50,000 spindles, 500 looms.
4. From Wusih Canals radiate into the surrounding district and are much used for transportation purposes.

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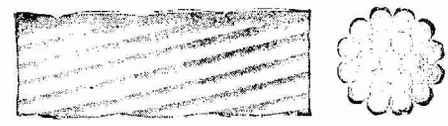

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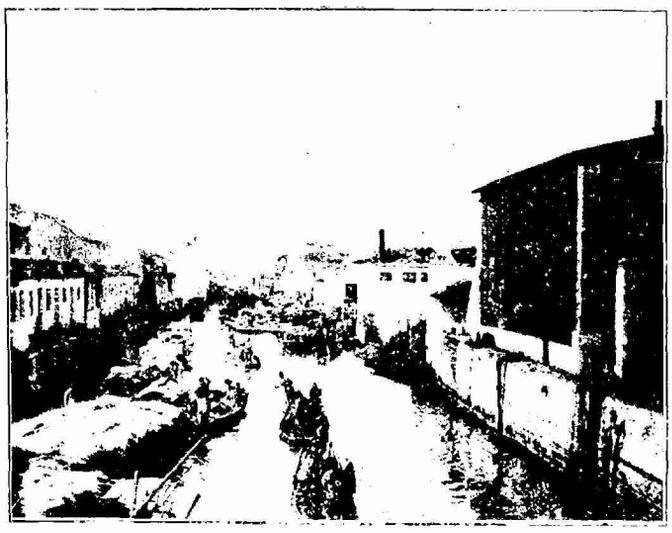
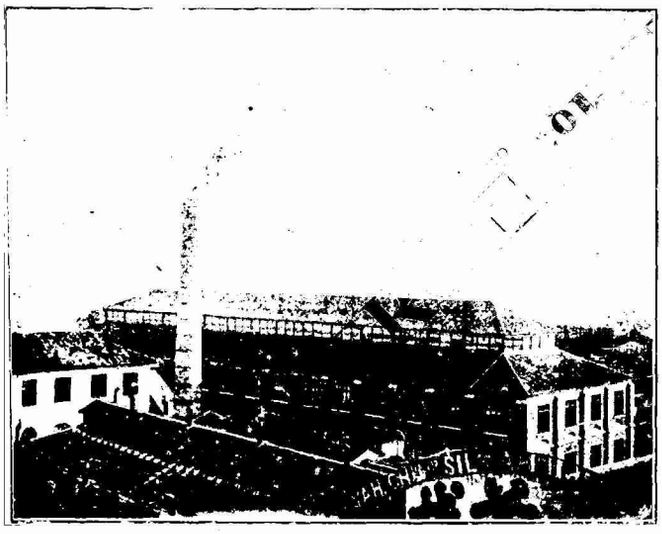


City Canal lined with godowns (warehouses)

fact that here the Chinese have developed substantial industries along modern lines, They have adjusted themselves in part at least to the machinery of civilization of the West without losing the charm of their own culture.

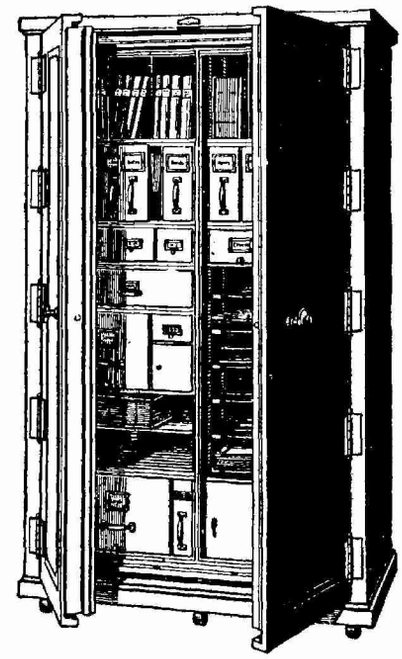
There is a story to the effect that a certain viceroy at Wuchang across the Yangtze river from Hankow, became interested in establishing modern industries. This was during the last few years of the Ching dynasty and in the district where much of the severe fighting took place during the initiation of the Republic. A factory was started at Wuchang but when the people heard that a tall chimney was to be built they protested fearing that the high structure would disturb the Gods of the Feng-Shui



The chimney is the pen, the smoke the ink with which the fame of Wusih as an industrial city is being written across the sky

wind and water). The viceroy thereupon offered a rize for the best poem saying good things about the roposed chimney. Thus the people began to think f all the best things about the chimney. So many oems were offered that Hupeh province was fast ecoming the literary leader of all China. The poem hich won the first prize expressed this fact some- hat as follows:—The chimney is a pen, the smoke ssuing therefrom the ink with which is being ritten across the sky the literary fame of Hupeh rovince. The people forgot their fears and the himney was completed without further opposition, is not recorded that Wusih people even objected to

THE SAFE-CABINET



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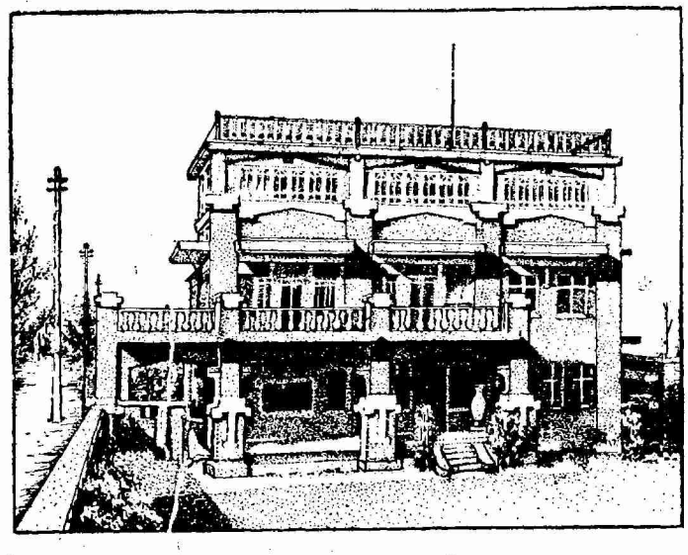

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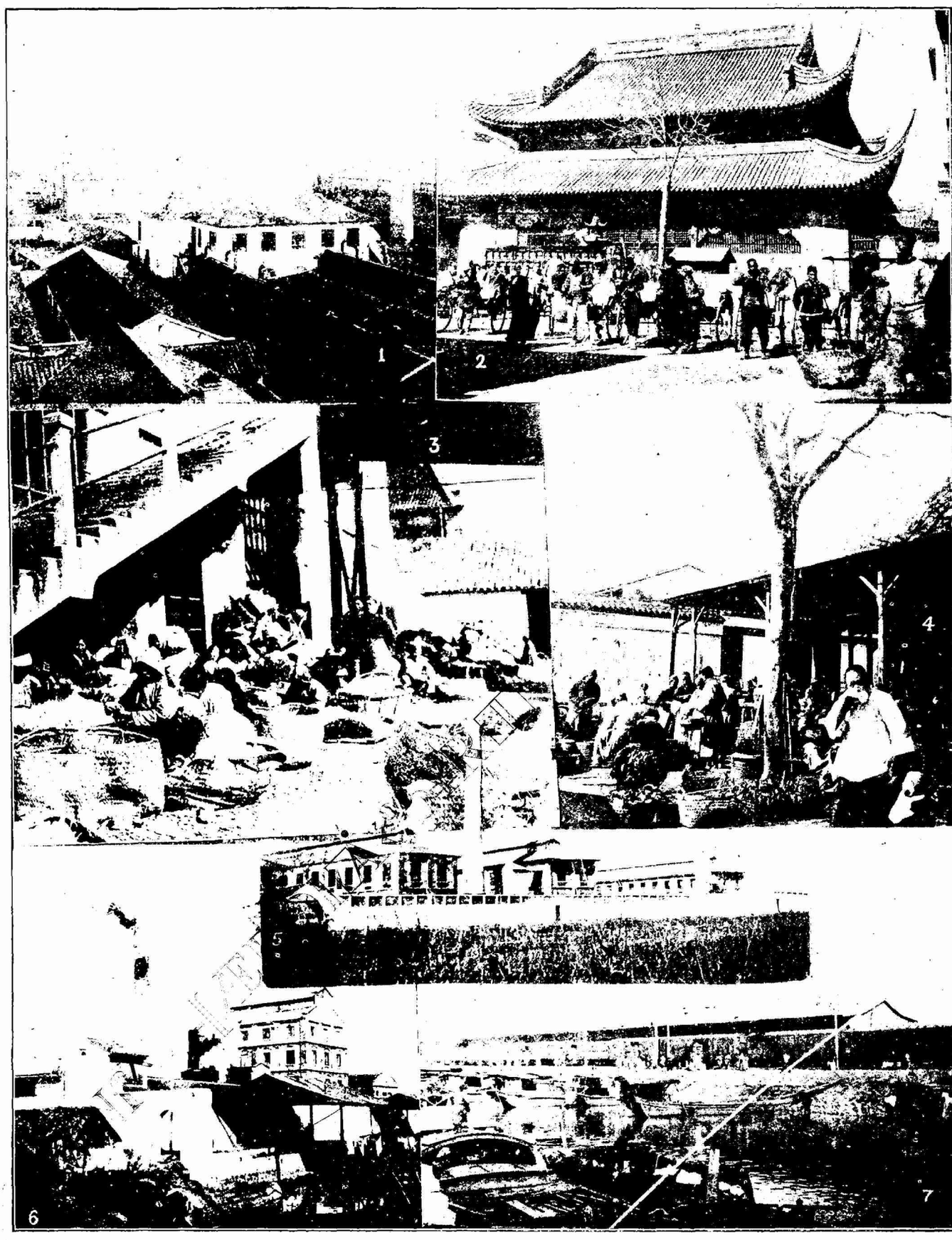

1. Wusih, The City of Smokestacks. Yah Chun silk filature in foreground.
2. In Wusih there is a blending of the old and the new Temple in center of City.
3. Sheng Sing—cotton mill, women hand sorting cotton.
4. Section of public market.
5. Yu Kong—Cotton Mill, 14,000 spindles.
6. Mew Sing—the first Flour Mill. Most of the Industries are located on Canals by which the wheat, cotton or cocoons as the case may be, are brought to the plant. This plant turns out 8000 bags of flour every day and night.
7. Railway godown and tracks alongside of Grand Canal at Wusih for convenience in transferring cargo.

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chimneys. Anyway there are numerous tall ones existing to-day which symbolize the pens, the smoke is the ink, by which is being written across the sky the fame of Wusih, the "INDUSTRIAL CITY."

Cotton Mills

The first Cotton Mill, The Nien Ging, was started about twenty years ago. It has 13,832 spindles. Since then five additional Mills have been built, the total number of spindles in the six Mills being 132,110. There are 850 looms. The six Mills are as follows: –

Name	*Spindles*	*Looms*
Nien Ging	13832	
Tseng Sing	20278	
Kwang Ching	20000	100
Yu Kong	14000	
Sheng Sing	50000	500
Chong Fong	14000	250
Total	132110	850

It is estimated that the six Mills represent a capital investment of about $13,000,000. Mex.. half of which has been raised from local Wusih people.

Silk Filatures

As has been stated Wusih is the center of the largest producing district in China. There are not less than 15 steam filatures in operation with five more under construction, last year being a prosperous season.

Flour Mills

Wheat is the early spring crop in the Wusih district followed by a summer crop of rice. Quite naturally there are flour mills also modern rice cleaning mills. The five flour mills in operation are as follows:—

Name	*Capacity*
Mew Sing (First)	8,000 bags per 24 hours
Mew Sing (Second)	7,000 „ „ „ „
Chow Foong	7,000 „ „ „ „
Tai Loon	3,000 „ „ „ „
Chang Foong	2,000 „ „ „ „
Total	27,000 bags per 24 hours

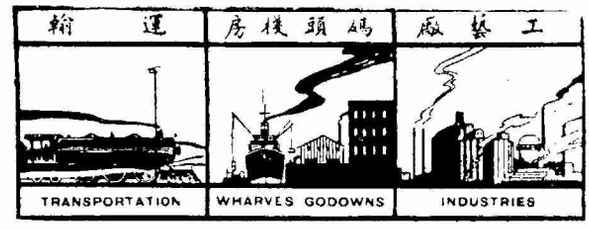
Among the miscellaneous industries there are three large oil mills and several small ones, one large soap factory producing fancy soaps, besides several plants producing common soap, numerous rice mills, roof tile and brick plants and many handicraft industries. There are two electric power stations and a modern telephone plant.

Civic Improvement

As indicated by the accompanying photographs the people of Wusih possess civic spirit as well as industrial enterprise. The principal streets have been widened and improved and several miles of roads have been constructed leading to the various factories surrounding the town. In the central portion of the city there is an attractive public park nearby which is a public library stocked with upwards of 200,000 volumes.

During this trying period when China is adjusting her old civilization to modern world conditions and what may be designated machinery civilization, it is quite natural that no little confusion prevails. The disturbance incidental to the really tremendous adjustments being made are particularly obvious in the business of government. The foreigner whose attention has been chiefly directed to the governmental shortcomings quite naturally has lost much of what optimism he may have possessed. However, if he will look under the surface and take note of the many constructive developments at Wusih and other localities in China the outlook for the future will appear brighter. The increase in the number of schools, also the improvement in equipment as at Wusih and Nantungchow portend yet better things for the next generation.

Street scene—business section—Wusih.



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中國實業之進步觀

（其五）無錫縣

南通州爲中國模範城爲實業繁盛之區前篇已詳論之而無錫則爲先進之城且實業較他處爲繁盛城中工廠煙囪林立故有煙囪城之稱揚子江下遊各區域除上海外當推無錫爲實業最繁盛之區其實業發軔於十五年前火車初通之時無錫位於運河之岸距上海百五十哩滬寧火車所經之地城中小河交錯且近揚子江下流區域最大之太湖湖之背景有小山在城中望之與湖水相映成爲一幅天然山水美景頗堪玩賞而華人愛之尤甚在此富饒之區其出產品爲米麥豆菜子等而其毗鄰村落則多種桑樹爲養蠶之用此區域爲養蠶之集中地故絲廠爲工業中重要份子城中絲廠所需之絲多由毗鄰區域由河道運來故當蠶繭盛出時運繭船集此者頗形擁擠無錫與鄰近村落交通多藉河故小輪由無錫駛至各市鎮者其路線不一而足無錫出產品及地方景緻與其他揚子江下遊市鎮較之無特異之點惟外人視爲特趣之處則城中華人所經營之實業多殷實且採用新式機器而保留中國商業習慣之優點中西兼用而不失中國商業之風度滿清末造有某督憲擬於武昌城建設工廠武昌者民國初葉革命軍血戰之地也工廠初建時城中居民聞將築高大煙囪也起而反對謂巍峨建築物恐礙風水某督憲乃懸賞徵文以建築煙囪之益命題應徵者極一時之盛當時鄂省幾爲中國文學領袖省會得獎之文大意謂煙囪大筆也煙墨也此大筆書於空中以宣揚鄂省文化之盛居民讀之忘其驚駭之心於是羣疑盡解而煙囪乃成無錫居民嘗否有反對建煙囪之事無從稽考然城中巍峨煙囪觸目皆是此種大筆書於空中亦以宣揚無錫城之實業茲將城中工廠略述之

紗廠

無錫之有紗廠始於二十年前以業勤紗廠設立最先該廠有錠子一萬三千八百三十支繼業勤廠而起者有五所此六廠錠子總數共十三萬二千一百十支織機八百五十架其廠名錠機數如下

廠名	錠數	織機數
業勤	一萬三千八百三十二支	
振新	二萬零二百七十八支	
廣勤	二萬支	一百架
豫康	一萬四千支	
申新	五萬支	五百架
慶豐	一萬四千支	二百五十架
共十三萬二千一百十支		共八百五十架

此六廠資本總額約共一千三百萬元其中半在無錫募集此紗廠大略也至於絲廠如前文所云無錫爲中國產絲最盛之區故全城工業以絲廠爲重要份子其在運用中者十五所在建築中者五所去歲產額頗多稱爲豐年云

麵粉廠

無錫之麥收穫時期在春季米之收穫則在夏既產米麥則有麵粉廠及碾米廠麵粉廠共五所廠名產額如下

廠名	每日工作二十四小時產額
茂新第一廠	八千袋
茂新第二廠	七千袋
兆豐	七千袋
泰豐	三千袋
長豐	二千袋

每日產額共二萬七千袋

其餘工廠有大油廠三所小油廠數所香皂廠一所常用皂廠數所碾米廠多處磚瓦製造所手工製造所電力廠二所新式電話公司等

市政

無錫居民富有市民自治精神實業進取毅力於本篇插畫中略表明之城中要道皆放寬環城有大道可通至各工廠城之中央有美麗公園近公園有藏書樓一所藏書約二十萬本供公衆參考之用

當斯新舊過渡時代欲使中國老文化調和於世界之新事物換言之即由人力工作轉而運用機器錯混之事自不能免然政事之改革特多故其紊亂尤爲甚外人之注意於中國政事缺誤之處每抱悲觀之念而忘中國工業前途樂觀情形若細究中國各處構造能力之發展內容如無錫等處其來日較爲有望無錫南通等處學校日增而用俱亦逐漸改良中國後日之進步自可預卜也

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24-360

Men and Events

H. R. Cooper of the Pressed Steel Car Company of Shanghai, departed recently on a business trip to the Dutch East Indies.

The Texas Company are to move their offices the last of this month from 128 Szechuen Road to the Glen Building. They will occupy the entire front half of the first floor facing the Bund.

Hugo Reiss, vice-president and assistant geneal manager of Andersen, Meyer and Company, Shanghai, departed on Saturday, April 21, on a two weeks business trip through North China and Manchuria.

Many Chinese students at Columbia University are defraying their college expenses by teaching the game of "Mah Jong," according to a recent statement of the manager of the university employment office.

R. N. Brunel-Norman has become assistant editor of the *Tsingtao Leader*, a newspaper published on Wednesdays and Saturdays in Tsingtao. The paper is published in the English language and is backed by Japanese and Chinese interests.

Mr. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, arrived on the President Grant this morning from America after an extended tour over the United States. He will be in Shanghai the balance of the week at which time he will proceed to Peking.

The entrance tests for Ginling College, Nanking, is announced elsewhere in this issue of the *Review*. The entrance examinations begin on June 1, and it is urged that all those desiring to enter Ginling College will prepare to take advantage of this announcement.

A. K. Taylor of the Asia Life Insurance Company returned to Shanghai on Wednesday of this week, after several weeks' trip in the south of China. Mr. Taylor found business very much up-set, where not altogether stopped, as a result of the political situation.

Nelson T. Johnson, U.S. Consul-General-at-Large, expected to depart this week for Chungking, on an inspection trip of the U. S. consulates. Mr. Johnson's mother, who accompanied him to the Orient, is remaining in Shanghai and is living at 167 Bubbling Well Road.

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, United States Minister to China, is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Friday, May 11, accompanied by Mrs. Schurman, who is enroute to America sailing on the *s. s. President Taft*, on May 12. Dr. Schurman will be in Shanghai a short time before returning to Peking.

The Chartered Bank of India and Australia and China, Shanghai, have issued invitations to the formal opening of their new building, on April 28, between the hours of 11 and 12:30 o'clock. The new bank is located on The Bund. C. J. Scott is manager of the bank and Wong Hien-chung is compradore.

Telegraphic information has been received from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C. at the office of the American Commerical Attache, Shanghai, this week, to the effect that United States exports to China totalled Gold $7,100,000 during the month of February, 1923.

Paul Myron Linebarger of Shanghai, who has been in America for several months, has written from Washington, D.C. stating that his return to Shanghai has been delayed in order to enable him to establish connections for the international practise of matters involving foreign languages. Mr. Linebarger's family is in Europe

Two Japanese hotel men, S. K. Kawana and T. Otsuka of Tokyo have joined the staff of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York, according to Roy Carruthers, manager. The knowledge which they gain will be employed in the management of the new Imperial Hotel in Tokyo and other hotels in the Far East, according to Mr. Carruthers' statement.

A general statement of the Hwai Valley Conservancy Board has recently been issued containing a memorandum on the prevention of floods and famines in the Hwai Valley, affecting the provinces of Kiangsu, Anhwei and Honan. The Hwai Valley Conservancy Board is conducted under the auspices of the Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee in Shanghai.

Fritz Kreisler, acclaimed to be the world's greatest violinist, arrived in Shanghai this week and played in two recitals at the Town Hall. Mr. Kreisler gave to Shanghai a musical treat, the like of which a Shanghai audience has never heard before. He is accompanied by Mrs. Kreisler, A. Raucheisen, his pianist, and A. Strok, musical director of Shanghai.

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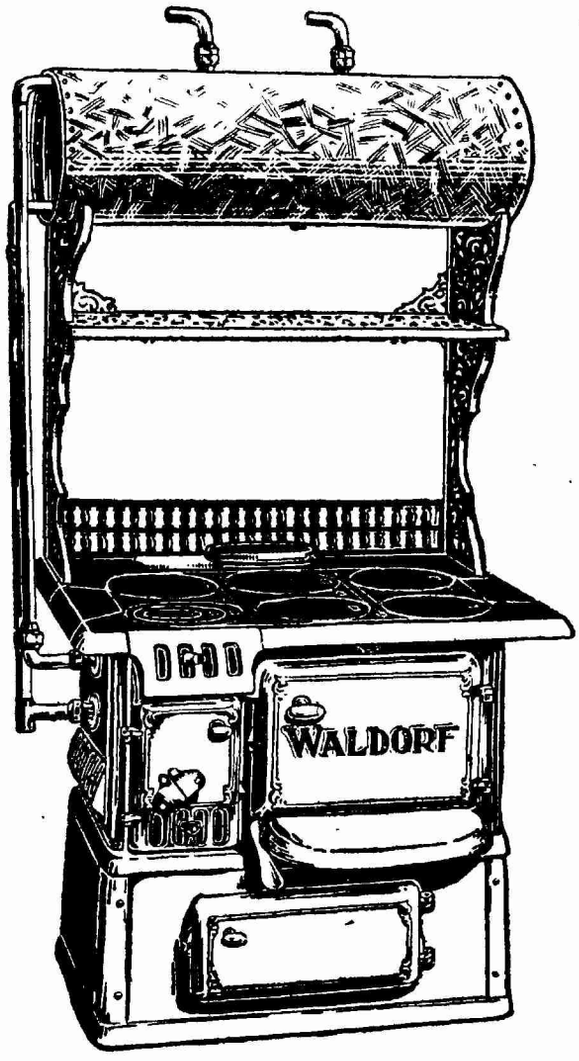
STOVES



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24-362

Notice of the reorganization of a Chinese newspaper known as the *Hsin Shun Pao* to be published as a daily newspaper henceforth known as *The Shanghai Tribune*, appeared in the *North China Daily News* of Monday, April 23. Jabin Hsu, one of the Chinese delegates to the Washington Conference and a member of the staff of the *China Press*, will assume management of the paper.

The proposed increase of the capitalization of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to a billion dollars gold concern now makes five corporations in the United States which have a capital of a billion dollars or more. The others are the United States Steel Corporation, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the Pennsylvania Railroad and the General Motors Corporation.

Arrangements were made during the visit of John D. Rockefeller Jr. to China for a group of Japanese doctors to study for a period of time in the American and Canadian medical institutions, as guests of the Rockefeller Foundation. The medical group is staying at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York and is composed of six men, one physician, two patheologists, one bacteriologist, one hygienist, and one surgeon. They will tour America and Canada visiting hospitals and leading medical centers in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, St. Louis, Chicago, Rochester, Montreal, Toronto, and other cities. The men will make a report to the Japanese government after the trip is finished.

According to an interview given out by John J. Abbott, of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago and Frederick W. Stevens, representative of the American banks in the China Consortium, upon their arrival in San Francisco on April 19 and published in the *San Francisco Chronicle*, China has absolutely no ability to carry out her loan obligations. They explained that the financial state of the Peking government has become so confused that it is impossible to tackle it and stated further that the only hope for relief rested with the Special Tariff Conference to be held in China this year under the provisions of the China Tariff Treaty adopted at the Washington Conference.

One of the most complete and finest collections of Chinese paintings was recently exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, during March. The Chinese paintings in the Museum were given a special place and setting and great care was exercised in arranging the collection. The Sung landscapes of different periods were shown, and flower pieces were given special corners. There were many old scrolls also on view and bronzes loaned to the Museum. Dr. Bosch-Reit discussed Chinese paintings at the opening of the exhibition. Some of the collectors who contributed to the exhibition were: Robert Woods, Edward B. Bruce, Dr. Frederick Peterson, Owen Roberts, and John B. Trever.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Shanghai Horse Bazaar was held on Friday, April 20, at the head office 36 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai. J. Ambrose presided and the entire attendance represented 1, 497 shares. In the chairman's report he reviewed the business of the Bazaar for the year which seemed to be satisfactory despite the trade depression which naturally affected a motor business which to a great extent deals with luxuries. The year's profit after having provided for the dividend, various allocations and amounts written off, a credit balance of Tls. 17,984.75 was carried forward from 1921 account, and with the net profit for the year under review of Tls. 85,006.49, the total credited to profit and loss amounts to Tls 102,991.24. It was also reported that a dividend of 10 percent was declared and the payment of a bonus to the staff. The Shanghai Horse Bazaar, a British corporation, deals to a great extent in American motor cars and accessories.

A discussion of a project to purchase a site for the erection of an American Community Church, took place at a meeting of the American Community Church members, including 200, on the evening of Monday, April 23, at the Navy Y. M. C. A., Shanghai. The meeting held, following the dinner, was to welcome some forty new members of the congregation, Dr. J. B. Fearn, chairman of the board of governors, explained to the members the various sites available, and for some reason or another all had been rejected. The one most suited was that adjoining the American school property in Frenchtown, which was within a radius of two miles of more than 200 American families. For the realization of this a sum of Tls. 65,000 was required to finance the undertaking and Tls. 1,200 had already been acquired. The balance of the amount would be raised by popular subscription among the members and proceeds derived from benefits given from time to time. The first of these concerts will take place at the Carlton ballroom on May 4, when a number of prominent men and women will participate.

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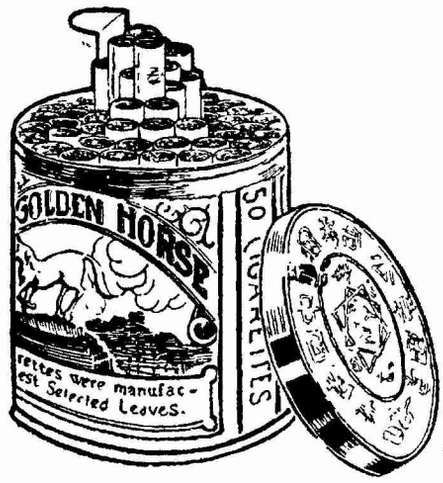

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24-364

Views In Review

If everybody gets his rights in the Ruhr, there will be nothing left.

In China you can't get the upper hand unless you first have the arms.

Maybe a lot that goes on in Peking is shady, but not in Canton because Sun shines there.

If the Chicago man who produced a graphaphone from a cider keg had used a whiskey barrel instead, he probably would have had a chorus.

Statistics in New York show that women are engaged in practically every trade and profession, which is not so strange when we stop to consider that they probably would not be there if they could not be engaged.

A recently-produced Chinese picture was adversely criticized because love making was foreign in a Chinese home, but the critic apparently did not consider the fact that love making is foreign to many homes in all lands.

R. C. B.

Has Standard Oil Acquired Third Interest in Royal Dutch Shell?

The *New York Times'* magazine section for Sunday, January 28, published an article entitled, "Pussyfooting at Washington," which consisted chiefly of personality sketches of the President, Secretary Hughes and other members of the Cabinet. In connection with this article appeared the following paragraph referring to the reported purchase of an interest in the Royal Dutch Shell Petroleum Company by the Standard Oil Company.

"When A. C. Bedford of the Standard Oil went to Europe to negotiate for part control of the Royal Dutch Shell it was said that he took along a State Department letter. He wanted half and was told he could have only one-third control of the property, and returned to the United States in a huff. Subsequently, however, one-third was accepted as the most that could be got."

Rotary Tiffin on "President Grant"

The Rotary Club of Shanghai were guests of the Admiral Oriental Line at tiffin, Thursday, April 26, on board the *S. S. President Grant.* Captain M. M. Jensen escorted the Rotarians, who numbered over 100, over the entire ship, explaining the many modern devices for speedy operation and passenger convenience which have made the President boats popular for trans-Pacific travel. E. F. Townsend and Geo. J. McCarthy, Oriental manager and assistant general passenger agent, respectively, of the Admiral Oriental Line, made short addresses of welcome to the Rotarians during the tiffin hours aboard the "*Grant.*"

Polish Committee Issues Financial Statement

The following is the financial statement of the Polish Committee for the period from March 2, 1922 to Febuary 28, 1923.

Income.

1.	Balance in the Banks on 2nd March 1922	$ 1,346.07
2.	Received during the fiscal year:	
	A. From the Special Fund entrusted by the late Polish Consoulte to the French Consul General	$ 6,000.00
	B. Donations from various persons and institutions.	$ 2,971.00
	C. Profit from Polish Ball under the protectorte of Mrs. Wilden	$ 2,007.21
	D. Interest	$ 31.45
3.	Loans repaid	$ 395.00
	Loan from Banque de l'Indo-China	$ 4,603.74
		$ 17,345.47

Expenditures:

1.	For repatriation of 135 Polish citizens and their upkeep in Shanghai	$ 11,551.31
2.	Loans and donations to 93 persons	$ 2,915.55
3.	Stationary, telegrams, postage and petty expenses	$ 401.45
4.	Paid to the Banque de L'Indo China in part payment of our loan	$ 2,068.36
5.	Cash on hand on February 28th 1923	$ 417.80
		$ 17,345.47

Balance Due to Banque de L'Indo China on account of Loan $ 2,535.38

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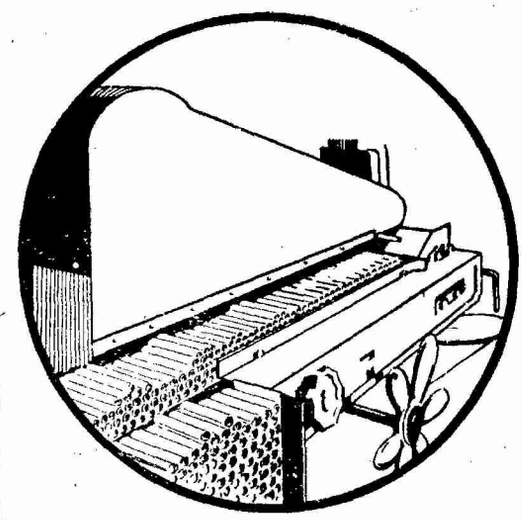

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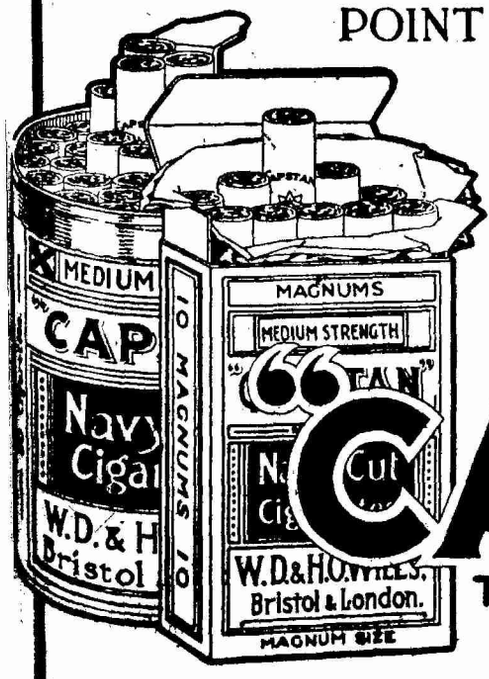

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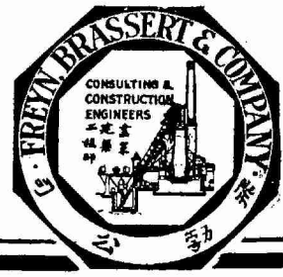

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Manager.

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Wednesday, April 18, to Wednesday, April 25.)

War clouds continue to gather over China, and the general prediction is that the North and South will meet in a general clash and be more divided (if possible) than heretofore. Canton remains clothed in a mystery, and Peking's attitude toward the war lord in the North and Wu Pei-fu in Central China is somewhat mingled. Japan continues to busy herself about general conditions in Korea, in addition to China's viewpoint on the abrogation of the 21 Demands and Washington's decision on the Lansing-Ishii annulment.

It is authoritatively reported that of late the activities in North China are centered around Chang Tso-lin and the Chihli troops in the districts of Jehol and Chaoyang who have been gradually assuming a positive aspect. In these circumstances the prospect of the situation is growing more gloomy than ever and the Fengtien troops are still taking the defensive. A late *Eastern Exchange Agency* report in this connection contained the following news:

"While it is inferred in political circles here that owing to the declaration of independence by the naval contingent at Shanghai, General Wu Pei-fu will postpone his plan of invading Fengtien, the fact cannot be disputed that Marshal Chang Tso-lin is taking desperate counter-measures against any probable emergency."

A report perhaps of special significance is the discussion on the reported loan being negotiated by the Chinese government. The Chinese bankers fear, however, the terms would be severe and secret mysterious sessions have been held in this connection. The *Chung Mei Service* had the following report on this matter:

"The Chinese are giving much credence to the report that the government is negotiating for a Twenty Million dollar loan from the Consortium. This sum is to be used for administrative purposes and is to be payable over a period of five months at four millions per month.

"It has been explained that such a loan was considered with the consortium last summer during Tung Kang's term as Minister of Finance. However, because of the exhorbitant terms demanded from China covering a strict control of the receipts from the railways, the Wine and Tobacco Administration, the Peking Octroi and other sources of revenue of the Central government, the matter was then dropped.

"The Chinese bankers are now said to be opposed to such a loan, since it is hinted that the terms will be made still harder.

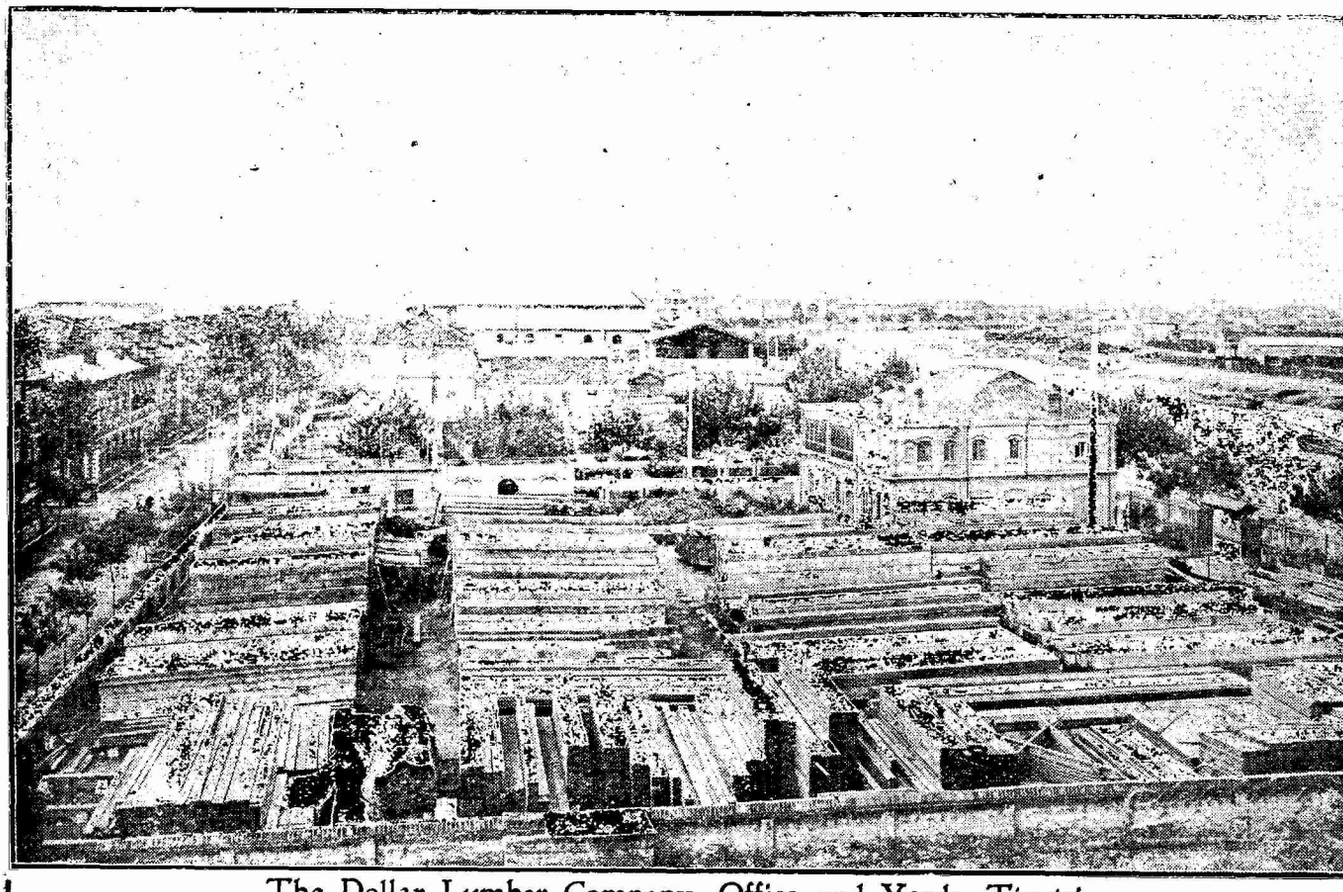
"Another loan story current among the Chinese interested in finances, is that a loan is being considered with the old four power consortium, which would leave the United States out.

"The Cabinet met this afternoon with all Ministers present except the Minister of Foreign Affairs. They considered three measures, the first of which was the resignation of the Vice Minister of Justice, Mr. Hsueh To-pi. This was not accepted and was returned to Mr. Hsueh. It is reported locally that Mr. Hsueh, who is an old follower of General Feng Yu-hsiang, having been Vice-Minister of Finance in Honan, is going to be appointed to an important post in the Ministry of Finance.

The second measure had to do with the regulations governing the Chiang Chun Fu, or the shelf on which the lame duck generals of China are placed. The bill was approved.

A *Reutes* report from Peking in regard to the question of the want of confidence in the government which came up before the House of Representatives in Peking, the supporters of the government proved too strong for a vote on it and finally the House passed a resolution in referring the matter to a Committee of the whole House which may be considered as shelving the motion

Regarding the decision of the Peking government with regard to obtaining funds with which to pay off all arrears due the Chinese Navy, there are strong indications that unless the assistance of foreign bankers is forthcoming the payment of the Navy will be accomplished at the expense of the various government departments and the Peking gendarmerie and police. The latter are naturally apprehensive of such a move and are organizing already with a view to making a vigorous protest if they must go longer without pay. It is reported in Peking circles that Generals Chang Tso-lin and Lu Yung-hsiang are supporting the Navy Men in their attitude and advising them to maintain their attitude strongly, if only to rebuke the militarists.



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24-368

Fighting still continues in Foochow and telegrams from there state that the fighting is progressing between Northern troops advancing on Foochow and the local Minchun troops.

The last report on the Coltman Case at Kalgan is that carried in the *Shanghai Times* recently which goes on to state that Charhar Tutung refuses to meet the United States' request. The following information was included in the report:

"From an authentic source this afternoon I have been informed that there is little likelihood of the American government taking any extreme action in the Coltman case until Mr. Alfred Sze, the Chinese Minister to Washington, reaches his post. Mr. Sze has been empowered to deal directly with the American State Department regarding the Coltman case and this information was cabled to Mr. Hughes prior to Mr. Sze's departure from Peking. This information was issued primarily for the purpose of silencing rumors that the American government had decided to withdraw recognition from China because of the attitude of the Peking government regarding the demands made after the shooting of Mr. Coltman.

To-day the government received another telegram from the Tutung of Charhar in which the latter declares that China has already yielded sufficiently on the American demands and that he cannot and will not dismiss his staff officer who is said to have been on duty at the time of the shooting and whose dismissal has been asked by the United States. The Charhar Tutung says that the staff officer in question was not on duty at the time of the shooting and can in no way be held responsible for the action of the Chinese sentries at the Kalgan Pass in not only shooting Mr. Coltman but also firing upon the American Consul, Mr. Sokobin, who was in the motor car with Mr. Coltman.

"What the Charhar Tutung really wants is that the United States shall transfer Mr. Sokobin to another post. If America consents to that he is prepared to modify his attitude with regard to the staff officer. But there is nothing to indicate that Mr. Hughes would even consider this, in the circumstances, for the murder of Mr. Coltman is considered to have been wanton and the firing upon the American Consul is considered to have been a deliberate insult to the United States by the Chinese soldiery."

Dr. Lo Wen-kan, Minister of Finance who has been before the public on the charges of embezzlement is said not to be accused of embezzlement or with receiving bribes and all these will be dropped but the charge against him will be that he made imitations of documents so as to bring about the renewal of the contract for the Austro-German Shipping Loan, according to a *Reuters* report.

The Japanese boycott has lately taken active form when the Peking and Tientsin Chambers of Commerce joined in the league to boycott Japanese goods. The students have been sent to inspect all the shops with the purpose of ousting all Japanese goods. The President is asked not to interfere in this action taken by the Peking merchants and students.

Troop disbandment seems to be taken seriously in Anhui, as the government explains fully the credit which the Tuli of that province has taken unto himself for the successful disbandment of forty ying of troops. This action has extended over several months and alleges the complete disarming and sending home of the above number of ying.

The Canton situation as far as can be gathered from various reports is summarized in a *Reuters report* from there recently.

"A *Reuters* message from Canton received in Peking this morning but dated April 17 stated that the Yunnan troops were 'forcing the Kwangsi troops to evacuate the arsenal.' This did not say that the Yunnanese had actually captured the arsenal, and the telegram of the 19th above referred to states that General Shen Hung-ying is in possession of the arsenal. It also states that railway and telegraphic communication have been suspended that all government officials have left their offices but that the city is otherwise quiet.

"It is semi-officially reported that a wire has been received in government circles from General Shen Hung-ying under yesterday's date stating that means of communication between Shoukuan and Canton have now been restored. It also states that the forces of General Chen Chiung-ming have united in the attack upon the Kuomintang. The message adds that Gen. Shen began his attack on the 16th with himself as commander-in-chief and with Generals Huang Chih-huan and Li Chia-pin commanding the wings of his forces. He also says that he has been compelled to use military force to maintain order in Kwangtung and drive out the 'rascals who have been oppressing the people.' But he says he will treat with Dr. Sun Yat-sen in a spirit of friendship and accord him protection. He has despatched Mr. Chung Shou-tang to Shameen to invite Dr. Sun to

come back in order to consult with him with regard to the rehabilitation of Kwangtung."

The recent interest manifested in the rubber situation in the Philippines was indicated by a report from Washington during the week under review which maintained as a result of the interest created in the possibility of American rubber production to break the British monopoly which now assesses an export tax against the United States, the bureau of insular affairs of the War Department, has issued a formal report on the possibilities as shown by past inquiries. The report shows production on a practical though restricted basis in the Philippines. The report is lengthy in form and contains details of its cultivation, its past success, and features of the planting and production of rubber, some reports which are taken from the actual plantation results.

Japan comments further on the Question of the 21 Demands, and the *Kokumin* recently published a report to the effect that Secretary of State Hughes, in the course of his recent interview with the Chinese Charge Affaires at Washington, is quoted as having stated that though the cancellation of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of 1915 was one of the objects of the Washington Conference it would not be carried through at that time, leaving the matter unsettled up to the present and that the United States of America intended to "kick Japan up" with a view to expanding her own influence in China. Referring to the above allegation by the *Kokumin*, the *Japan Advertiser* to-day, declaring that the article referred to was based upon the delusion of the *Kokumin*, quotes the statement made by Secretary Hughes at the Washington Conference that the United States of America thought that the rights Japan had secured in Manchuria and Mongolia by the Sino-Japanese Treaty of 1915 were not of an exclusive nature and that the question of the validity of the Treaty was entirely different from that concerning the rights the United States had secured in China by her Treaty with China.

The journal further declares that, judging from the statement above mentioned and also from the speeches and attitude of the United States, there can be no room for the suspicion that the United States has any desire to interfere in the question of the leased territory of Kwantung, either directly or indirectly. What concerns the United States is nothing but the maintenance of the principle of the "open door" and equal opportunity, and the United States of America has never gone beyond that, concludes the journal.—*Eastern News Agency.*

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

April 19. British government plans to introduce bill reducing the assessment of agricultural land from a half to a quarter, in which case the Exchequer would grant £2,750,000, England and Wales making up the difference.——Admiral Chester, dealing with French objections to Chester concession, says French declaration of war against Turkey had automatically scrapped any concession between two nations.

April 20. Paris press reports new tone seen in Berlin's note to French.——London report says Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Greece, Yugo-Slavia, Roumania, Belgium and the United States and Turkey had been asked to attend resumed Lausanne Conference.

April 21. Injunction proceedings have been instituted in New York by Federal government with a view to completely suppressing trading in sugar and coffee exchanges.——A violation of the 1882 Treaty is charged in a note of protest by Britain with regard to Paris' ban on steel scrap.——British textile in China is strongly urged by Lancashiremen at London.

April 22. Sugar still occupies center of stage in United States politics, according to Washington report.——Marquess Curzon in House of Commons says Britain may intervene in the Ruhr situation.——Prohibition is badly beaten in Great Britain with House of Commons rejecting "dry" measure by vote of 236 to 14.——Geneva report says Ireland desires to enter League of Nations.

April 24. Prince Aimone di Savoia, cousin of King of Italy is near death in Shanghai, China, hospital.——U. S. Speaker of the House endorses President Harding's proposal for the U. S. to enter International Court of Justice.——President Harding decides to make political speeches west of the Mississippi River, at either St. Louis or Kansas City, Missouri, at an early date.

April 25. It is understood that Berlin will soon make definite reparations offer in consequence of Marquess Curzon's speech.——U. S. Senator and Mrs. Wheeler, of Montana, arrive in Moscow on ten days visit.——First meet of resumed Lausanne Conference the Turks mass against the French as parley opens.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—Throughout this week the market displayed a steady tendency and prices moved within a comparatively narrow range, with the net result of a moderate advance from last week's level. The speculative element seems to regard the present level of prices as offering little inducement to operate on either side of the market, and are assuming a waiting attitude, requiring new developments in the general outlook as an incentive to fresh operations.

Regarding the outlook in the broadest way, it is impossible to divorce the future course of the market from developments in the general situation of the world markets. Any improvements in this direction would, in view of the preponderance of the speculative short interest, no doubt be readily responded to by the markets.

As to the China situation, the outlook as it appears to-day does not seem to warrant the expectation of extreme fluctuations, and the probability therefore is for a continuance of a rather narrow market until the situation shapes itself in a more decided manner and conservatism should therefore be the keynote of any operations entered into at the present time.

Yarn.—We have no change to report in the position of the local yarn market, prices ruling the same as compared with last week's level. In all some 5 to 6,000 bales have changed hands for export to Szechuen, Swatow, Kiangse, Chefoo, Tsingtao, Weihaiwei, Tientsin, Hankow, Wuhu and Newchwang. As to the future trend of the market, we still adhere to our opinion that no radical decline will be felt locally.

Liverpool, April 19, 1923.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot.....15.47 Pence
" " May .....14.74 "
" " July ..... 14.50 "
Market:—*Steady.*

New York, April 19, 1923.

New York Market:—

May	28.00	Cents
July	27.03	"
October	24.20	"
December	23.75	"
January	23.45	"
Spot	28.20	"

Market:—*Weak*

Bombay, April 19, 1923.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May.....Rps. 535 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, May ..... " 417 " "
Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

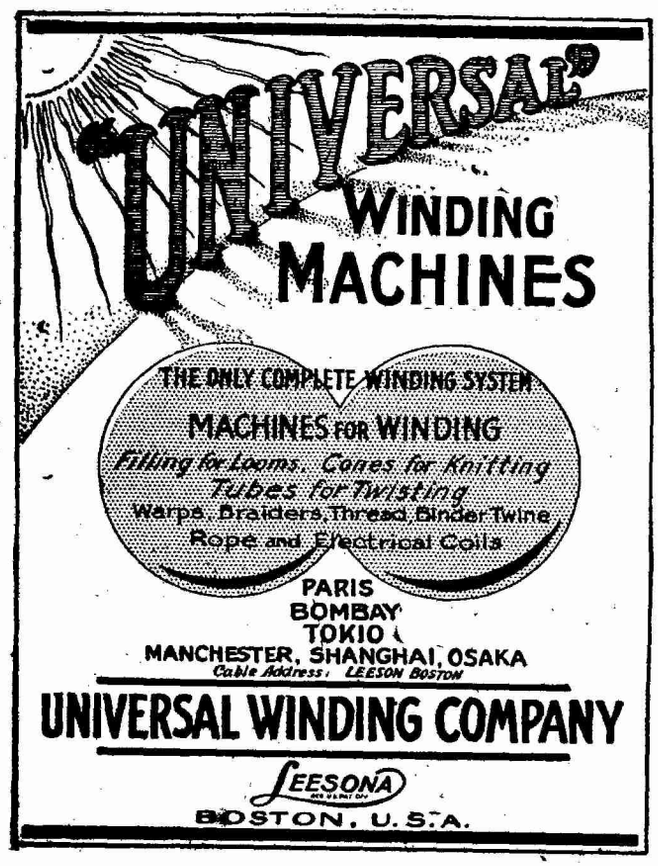
Tungchow, Spot	Tls.	40.00
Shanghai, Spot	"	36.00
M-ginned, Spot	"	36.00
Taichong, Spot	"	37.00
Shensi, Spot	"	38.50

Market:—*Firm.*

Department of Commerce Man to Head Oil Company

Claudius H. Huston, formerly assistant secretary of commerce, Washington D. C. has recently resigned his position with the U. S. government to accept the presidency of the World Commerce Corportion at a reputed salary of G.$100,000 a year, according to a report from Washington. The World Commerce Corporation is backed by Pittsburgh and New York capital and proposes to deal in grain, oil, and other commodities. It is said the company is capitalized at G.$75,000,000.

Mr. Huston has been in the manufacturing business as well as active in politics and during last year was in Shanghai on his way around the world in the interest of the Department of Commerce. The company will include the Transcontinental Oil Company, Union Oil, Arkansas Gas and Rockwell Oil and Refining Companies and the Venezuela holdings of Dr. John A. Shellite of New York.



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K. P. CHEN,
General Manager

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, April 18th, 1923.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—After fluctuation the London price of silver at 32 7/16 is ¼d. higher than last week. Forward silver at 32 3/16 is 1/16 up.

Our official quotation for T/T on London followed with a rise of ¼d. to 3/1½. Exchange business in connection with "Imports" and "Exports" has been very dull. Our local Gold Dealers have been sellers of Gold T/T—principally Yen during the last three days and this has imparted a firm tone to our market which at the close shows signs of again easing off. Silver to the value of Taels 7,000,000 is due to arrive before the end of May.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 25,659,000 an increase of Tls. 771,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 37,610,000 an increase of $ 540,000.

Estimated value Tls. 52,738,000 as against Tls. 55,721,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for March	Thursday April 12	Friday April 13	Saturday April 14	Monday April 16	Tuesday April 17	Wednesday April 18
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/1.550	3/1¼	3/1⅛	3/1⅜	3/2	3/1⅜	3/1
D/Dfts. ,,	—	3/1⅜ 3/1⅜	3/1⅝ 3/1⅝	3/1⅝ 3/1⅝	3/2⅛ 3/2⅛	3/1⅞ 3/2	3/2 3/2
4m/s ,,	—	3/1½	3/1¾	3/2	3/2¼	3/2	3/2
T/T India	232.720	231	232½	234	234¾	233	234
T/T France	1,174.200	1090	1090	1095	1105	1100	1115
T/T N. Y.	73.520	72½	72¾	73¼	73⅜	73¼	73
T/T H'kong	73.560	74	74	74	74	74	74
T/T Japan	66.040	67½	66⅞	66⅛	66	66⅜	66⅛
T/T Batavia	188.400	187	188	189½	190¼	189⅛	190
T/T Straits	75.150	75¾	75¼	74¾	74¼	74¾	74
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/3.570	3/3¼	3/3⅛	3/3¾	3/4	3/4⅛	3/4
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/3⅛	3/3⅜	3/3⅛	3/3⅜	3/3⅛	3/4
6m/s ,, D/A	3/4.070	3/3⅝	3/4	3/4⅛	3/4⅛	3/4⅛	3/4
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,224.200	1140	1140	1145	1155	1150	1175
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	77.470	76⅛	76¾	77⅛	77⅜	77⅛	77⅛
4m/s ,, Docs	—	77	77¼	77⅜	78¼	77⅜	78¼

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	April 12	April 13	April 14	April 16	April 17	April 18
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	31 1/16	31 1/16	32	32⅛	32¼	32 7/16
‡N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 65⅝	G. $. 65⅞	G. $ 66⅛	G. $. 66¼	G. $. 66⅝	G. $. 65
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 320¹⁰	Tls. 319⁰⁰	Tls. 320⁴⁰	Tls. 315⁰⁰	Tls. 317⁴⁰	Tls. 317³⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.125	72.125	72.15	72.1875	72.225	72.20
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	2%	1½%	1%	1½%	1%	1%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.
**Closing Price in New York for Previousday

Bank of England rate of discount	3%	London on Paris T/T	70.90
Bank of France rate of discount	4½%	London on Germany T/T	9850
London open Market rate Dis. 3 m/s.	2⅝%	New York on London T/T	465
,, ,, 4	2⅝%	Bombay on London T/T	1/4
,, ,, 6	2½%	Hongkong on ,, T/T	2/3
		Yokohama ,, ,, T/T	2/1

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New Books and Publications

Mr. Lloyd George

Mr. Lloyd George by E. T. Raymond. New York: George H. Doran Company: 1922.

THIS volume covering more than 360 pages contains an interesting, easy-reading account of the life and political career of Mr. Lloyd George, the late Prime minister of Great Britain.

Born under extremely poor circumstances, and brought up under the strict supervision of Richard Lloyd, a shoemaker of ordinary means, but endowed with great qualities of character, who saw in every human injustice an affront to the Almighty, Mr. Lloyd George imbibed the lofty ideals of the life of his uncle. As Richard Lloyd was a spiritual man of a deep religious nature, Mr. Lloyd George's first ambition in life was to be a preacher. But fate meant otherwise.

As a boy he felt attracted toward politics and contributed some 'fiery' articles to the local press on the topic of the day, under his pen-name, Bruters. Early in his youth Mr. George became a lawyer, and by his fearless advocacy of the popular causes earned for him the reputation of 'the people's lawyer.'

In his early career as a politician Mr. George made a name as an orator, and though his early speeches and writings are not the products of a well balanced mind, yet they breathe the spirit of sincerity. His power of invectives and sarcasm was considerable in his youth. He had an innate dislike for supercilious and exacting landlords, which he has maintained throughout his career.

He came to the Parliament as a Welish nationalist. When the Boer War broke out Mr. George vehemently opposed the government and exposed in strong speeches the injustice of the war. It was no easy task to oppose Joseph Chamberlain, who was a terror to the prime ministers and commanded the unqualified admiration of the House. Mr. George not only stood against him, but stacked his name, position and even his scanty practice as a lawyer for the advocacy of this unpopular cause. It was on this occasion that the people recognised his great powers and saw a rising leader in him.

When Mr. George entered the British Cabinet he stood by the people by supporting Sir Hevery Campbell-Bannerman's resolution in favor of restricting the power of the peers so that "within the limits of a single Parliament the final decision of the Commons shall prevail."

When the great war broke out in Europe Mr. George did not wish to see Britain join it. He supported John Morly in his advocacy of neutrality for Britain, but he soon changed sides and became a vehement advocate of the war. The fall of Mr. Asquith was due to the machinations in which Mr. George took a prominent part for, as the author of the book under review says, "he loved power." In war Mr. George's work was simply brilliant. It was he who prevented financial chaos in Britain, gave shells and big guns, stood for military conscription and was responsible for unity of command in France.

At the Peace Table we find Mr. Lloyd George not a hero and impartial statesman, but a willing tool in the hands of the capitalists of Britain. The author while speaking of Mr. George at the Peace Conference remarks, "He was revealed neither as a statesman clearly distinguishing between mirage and fact, nor as an idealist to whom moral values are parmount, but rather as one of his own business-men flustered by something out of the ordinary routine." Mr. George has never had the moral fervor of John Bright or Cobden, nor has he ever clung to a principle through fire and water; but he fell very low when he opposed the question of restoration of Poland to independence on the same sort of argument that the pan-Germans had used for thirty years before to justify the great plans of absorption which the war nearly carried to success.

It is said that President Wilson came to the Peace Conference without any definite program. But the world knows that President Wilson was guided by the highest idealism, and the spirit of fairplay; whereas Mr. Lloyd George continued changing his mind according to the advice of the British capitalists sacrificing all principles of fairplay.

H. P. Shastri.

Shanghai, April 17, 1923.

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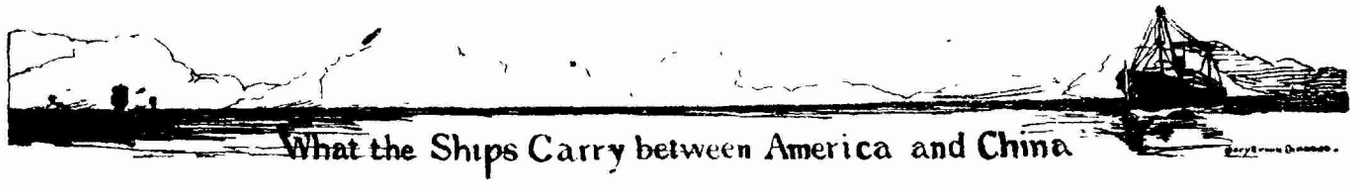

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Mar. Tls. 1.22 equal Gold $1)

S. S. Amason Maru, March 29.

To New York.

Feathers	Pls.	47

S. S President Madison, March 24.

To Seattle.

Groundnuts, Kernels	Pls.	672
Umbrellas	,,	400
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	2,410

To New Orleans.

Carpets	,,	595

To South River.

Silk, Waste:

Other Ports, Bls. 38	Pls.	136 89

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls. 10	,,	10.10
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	1,238

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 5	Pls.	4 99

To Philadelphia.

Silk, Waste:

Other Ports, Bls 103	,,	363.80
Silk, Pongees, Honan	,,	1.80
Camphor	,,	168

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:

White, other Ports, Bls. 55	Pls.	56 02

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls. 60	Pls	60 03

Silk, Raw, not Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls. 20	,,	19 84

Silk Cocoon Strippings:

Shanghai, Bls 27	Pls.	62.62
Silk, Pongees, Shantung	,,	50.85
Camphor	,,	193
Groundnuts, Kernels	,,	840
Feathers	,,	101
Hair, Horse	,,	11
Hair, Human	,,	152
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted.	,,	213
Intestines, Sheep's	,,	15
Skins, Kid	Pcs.	4,800
Skins, Lamb	,,	4,000
Skins, Marmot	Pcs	875
Skins, Squirrel	,,	5,000
Skins, Wolf	,,	555
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	13,665

Foreign Goods.

Dyes Anniline, Pkgs. 30	Hk. Tls.	7,063

S. S. Empress of Asia, March 24.

To Lincoln.

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	8

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports, Bls. 30	Pls.	30,22
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	6
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	31
Young Hyson, Other Ports	,,	19
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	6

Baltimore.

Straw, Braid, White	Pls.	10

Darby.

Silk, Waste:

Shanghai, Bls. 16	,,	94.13
Other Ports, Bls. 104	,,	322.70

Silk Cocoon Strippings:

Shanghai, Bls 52	,,	159 94
Other Ports Bls. 20	,,	61.55

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:

White, other Ports, Bls. 20	Pls.	20 51
White, Shanghai, Bls 10	,,	9 98

To Boston.

Cotton, Waste	Pls	117

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:

White, other Ports, Bls. 95	,,	94 80

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 100	,,	99.05

Silk, Raw, Filature:

White, other Ports, Bls. 80	,,	80,57
Silk, Pongees, Honan	Pls	16.72
Silk, Pongees, Shantung	,,	58 51
Chinaware, Fine	,,	75
Chinaware, Coarse	,,	67
Cotton Waste	,,	783
Cotton Yarn, Waste	,,	202
Feathers	,,	211
Intestines, Goats,' Salted	,,	8
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	34
Straw Braid, Mottled	,,	13
Straw, Braid, White	,,	5
Skin Clothing, Lamb	Pcs.	627
Skins Fox	,,	510
Skins, Kid	,,	2,500
Skins, Kolinsky	,,	4,996
Skins, Lamb	,,	1,350
Skins, Marmot	,,	8,740
Skins, Mole	,,	3,680
Skins, Rabbit	,,	6,000
Skins, Weasel, with Tails	,,	5,000
Skins, Wolf	,,	134
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	923

S. S. President Cleveland, March 29.

To San Francisco.

Silk Pongees, Honan	Pcs.	8.79
Tea, Black, Shanghai	Pls.	7
Oil, Wood	,,	4,990
Umbrellas	,,	4,501
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	1,421

To Los Angeles.

Carpets	,,	479

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls. 83	Pls.	83.71

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls.	,,	5 01

To Philadelphia.

Silk, Wast, Bls. 28	,,	92.17
Camphor	,,	169
Cotton, Waste	,,	398
Hair, Goat	,,	84

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports, Bls. 5	,,	5.12
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 84	Pls.	83.30
White, other Ports, Bls. 17	,,	17 10
Yellow, Hankow, Bls. 3	,,	3.23
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports, Bls 270	Pls.	721.19
Silk Cocoon Strippings: Shanghai Bls. 127	Pls.	406.36
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	20
Antimony, Regulus	,,	1 848
Groundnuts in Shell	,,	333
Oil, Camphor	,,	118
Peas, White	,,	225
Wool, Sheep's	,,	63
Skins Goat Untanned.	Pcs	25,593
Skins, Weasel, with Tails	,,	5,000

S S. Korea Maru, March 28.

To San Francisco.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	0.75
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	3.28
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	109
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	7,200
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	390
Treasure: Gold Coins ($5) Am. H. T.		1,756
,, ,, ($10) Am.	,,	1,683
,, ,, ($20) Am.	,,	3,878
Foreign Goods Dyes, Anniline, Pkgs 57	Hk. Tls	5,127

To Housten Heights.

Hair, Human	Pls.	200

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports, Bls. 66	Pls.	66.43

To Boston.

Walnuts, Kernels	Pls.	29

To New York

Silk Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports, Bls. 123	Ps.	127,51
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports, Bls. 54	Pls.	54.53
Silk Pongrees, Shantung	,,	51,36
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 255	,,	1,002
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted.	,,	54

S. S. Arabia Maru, from U. S. A. March 22.

Zinc Sheets	Pls.	843
Flour, Wheat	,,	25.174
Herrings, Salt	,,	2,987
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	658
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,450
Cigarettes	,,	52,500

S. S. Antilochus, from U. S. A., March 27

Woolen Clearer Cloth	Yds.	82
Waterproof Cloth	,,	3,653
Iron Angles	Pls.	57
Iron Hoops	,,	38
Iron Nails, Cut	,,	9
Iron Nails, Wire	,,	375
Iron Sheets	,,	75
Irno Tubes	,,	293
Iron Washers	,,	116
Iron, Galvanized: Bolts and Nuts	,,	89
Sheets, Plain	,,	404
Zinc Plates	,,	17
Glucose	,,	228
Glycerine	,,	50
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	3,061
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	1,491
Packings, Unclassed	,,	508
Soda, Silicate of	,,	79
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	7,579
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	12
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	32,639
Oil Kerosene, in Cases	,,	509,270
Oil, Unclassed	,,	3,010
Varnish	,,	542
Bedsteads	Pcs.	2
Clocks	,,	576
Oilcloth	,,	328
Typewriters	,,	5
Shoes	Pairs	228
Baking Powder	Doz.	239
Canned Vegetables	,,	54
Coffee, in Tins	,,	36
Files	,,	440
Hats	,,	5
Hosiery	,,	88
Underwear	,,	72
Cigarettes	Mille	50,500
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	29,854

S. S. West Jessup, April 12.

To Portland.

Iron, Pig	Pls.	1,680

S. S West Kader, April 7.

To Portland.

Cotton Waste	Pls.	199

S. S. Heffron, April 12.

To New York.

Oil, Wood	,,	11,760

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Principles and Policies in regard to China

References: Pp.263-67

Questions: 1. What is the importance of the quotation at the head of this review? 2. Who are Messrs. Willoughby and Hornbeck? 3. Why is it held that China profited so greatly from the Washington Conference? 4. To what principles are the Powers committed by this Conference? 5. Has the Nine Power Treaty come into effect as yet? Why? 6. What is the difference between the "Open Door" and the "Sphere of Interest" policies? 7. What is the difference between a "policy" and a "plan of action" as applied to a discussion of Chinese-American relations? 8. Identify Caleb Cushing, Anson Burlingame, John Hay. 9. Discuss the significance of the Note of the American Government to China and Japan of May 13, 1915, and Secretary Hughes' letter to the Chinese Minister at Washington of July 1, 1921. 10. Aside from the Nine Power Treaty what other arrangements were made in reference to China?

Topic 2: Extraterritoriality in China

References: Pp.262,266

Questions: 1. What agreement was made at the Washington Conference in reference to the abolition of extraterritoriality in China? 2. Has this arrangement been carried out as yet? Why? 3. What solution is offered editorially?

Topic 3: The U. S. Consular Service in China

References: Pp. 261-2,288

Questions: 1. How does it happen that this topic is discussed at the present time? 2. What difference is there in the importance of the American Consular Service now and at the time of its first organization? 3. When was the first American Consul to China appointed? 4. What is the difference between the offices of Consul, and Minister or Ambassador? 5. What are Consular Courts, and why are they so important in China? 6. What is the Rogers Bill? Why was it not passed at the last session of Congress? 7. What weaknesses are there still in the American Consular Service? How may they be remedied?

Topic 4: Tokyo and the Open Door

References: Pp.262,290

Questions: 1. What is the basis of both the references to the Wireless Controversy this week? 2. What does this show as to the influence of the present day press in reference to international as well as domestic questions? 3. What is the tone of the *Yomiuri*, and of the *Manila Daily Bulletin* on this question?

Topic 5: China, and Russian Communism

References: Pp.268,270,290

Questions 1. What subjects will be taken up by the recently appointed commission which will negotiate with Russia? 2. Who is the head of the commission and why is he held to be well qualified to hold this position? 3. Why is Russia anxious to meet China in conference? 4. Where is Mr. Joffe at present? 5. What classes politically exist in Russia at present? 6. What opportunity is here suggested for constructive statemanship on Dr. Wang's part when he meets the Russian representatives? 7. Why are Great Britian and the United States interested in this proposed meeting of the Russian and Chinese representatives?

Topic 6: Educating Chinese in America

References: Pp.272,274

Questions: 1. What question is Mr. Arnold considering in this paper? 2. Who is Mr. Arnold? 3. What suggestion is made as to the proper time for the conferring of College degrees? Do you suppose this will be carried out? Why? 4. Why do the Chinese attach so much importance to a college degree? Is this a good thing? 5. Why is it suggested that Chinese students abroad should study business and social organizations of the country in which they reside? 6. What is meant by practical education?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: New Alliances, and Plans for the Annual Civil War

References: Pp.289-90

Questions: 1. Why is spring such a good time for fighting? 2. What is now said as to Wu Pei-fu's position in Szechuan? 3. Are Cabinet affairs running smoothly in Peking? 4. Which provinces have joined in the new alliance? 5. What is the declared object of this alliance? 6. Is there unity in the Northern camp? In the southern camp? 7. What part does the Chinese navy play in the spring plans? 8. What are the basic differences between the Fengtien and Chihli factions?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: The Status of the Boxer Indemnity Payments

References. P. 280

Questions: 1. What is the occasion of the publication of the figures here given? 2. After working out these figures on a gold dollar basis which country do you find claiming the largest sum in 1900? (Note: For a clear and detailed discussion of the claims, etc., see H. B. Morse, International Relations of the Chinese Empire, vol. 3) 3. To which countries does China still owe the largest sums?

Topic 2: The Chinese Silk Mission to America

References: Pp.278,280

Questions: 1. What was the object of this Mission? 2. Why should it be that there is no duty on raw silk into the U. S. A. while there is a high duty on the finished product? 3. What criticisms have been made of the Chinese raw silk skeins? 4. How is the cinema to be used in the development of China's silk industry? 5. How many silk factories are mentioned in America? 6. Why was an International Silk exhibition held last year? 7. What colleges in China have done notable work in aiding China's silk industry? 8. What part is modern machinery playing in China's present day silk industry?

Topic 3: Mr. Padoux and the American Resolutions

References: Pp. 274,276, also *Review* for March 31.

Questions: 1. Who is Mr. Padoux, and why has he recently come into the lime light 2. What is meant by the terms "consolidation", and "amortization"? 3. On what grounds did the American Chamber of Commerce oppose Mr. Padoux's scheme? 4. If the reply of Mr. Padoux be correct in its conclusions what effect would the carrying out of the supposed scheme of the American Chamber of Commerce in Peking have upon China's finances? 5. Why do the railway and telegraph loans stand on a different footing? 6. If these are to be consolidated what other change is necessary to make it possible?

Topic 4: The American Loan to the Oriental Colonization Company

References: P. 263

Questions: 1. What is the source of this article? 2. What difference in rate interests is pointed out in refernce to American and British loans to the Japanese? 3. To what conclusion does the English writer come as to the significance of the American loan to this Japanese company? 4. What comments are passed on the Consortium in reference to this loan? 5. What are stated to be the objects of this loan, i. e. where will the money be used? 6. Who made the loan? 7. How large it is?

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In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
TIENTSIN:
SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299—331.
2. Extraterritorial Cases.
3. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
4. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179).
5. China Court Regulations.
6. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING COMMITTEE: Nelson E Lurton. W. W. Blume. Roland S. Haskell.

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

April 20, 1923, Cause No. 1032 Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co; testimony taken of G. E. O. Mayne and M. H. Merrill.

" 23, " " " 2015 Thacher v. Thacher; testimony taken of Agnes Thacher.

" 23, " " " 2021 Kitty Ren v. The American Drug Co.; testimony taken of E. W. Miller and E. Pozniakoff.

" 23, " " " 1941 Lawrence K. Kentwell v. The China Press; motion to tax costs.

" 23, " " " 2053 *In re assignment of the* Cosmos Commercial Corporation; Testimony taken of H. Kliene and P. N. Wilkins.

(Before the Commissioner)

April 21, 1923 Cause No. 2172 U. S. v. M. L. Moody; testimony taken of Liu Mau Ling, John Burke, M. O. Springfield, J. F. W. Milne, and M. L. Moody.

" 21, " " " 2168 U. S. v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.; Testimony taken J. F. W. Milne and M. O. Springfield.

April 21, 1923, Cause No. 2171 U. S. v. J. Petit; testimony taken of Kem Singh, Li Sz Ung, W. H. Pike and J. Petit.

" 21, " " " 2170 U. S. v. R. L. Stevens; plea of guilty.

" 21, " " " 2159 U. S. v. H. S. Honigsberg; testimony taken of W. Pike, Dalel Singh, W. R. Kinniple and H. S. Honigsberg.

" 21, " " " 2146 A. Isler v. B. Powers; testimony taken of A. Isler and F. Augusteen.

MONTGOMERY WARD & COMPANY, A CORPORATION, APPELLANT, v. NELLIE, RITCHIE, APPELLEE.

(Cause No. 1568; decided October 17, 1922.)

SYLLABUS.

(By the Court.)

1. **Appeals** from the U. S. Commissioner as "Ex-Officio Judge, Consular Court District, Shanghai" are governed by the rules heretofore prevailing in reference to said Court.
2. ID: The requirement that the appellant "set forth his reasons" etc. is mandatory and is not complied with by merely reciting that "This appeal is taken on questions of both law and fact."

Messrs. Rodger & Haskell, by Mr. Rodger for the motion.
Messrs. Williams, Franklin & Faison by Mr. Faison, contra.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This is a motion to dismiss an attempted appeal from a judgment rendered by the "U. S. Commissioner and Ex-Officio Judge, Consular Court, District of Shanghai." The only paper filed after the rendition of the judgment was a "Notice of Appeal" which reads as follows:

> "Comes now the defendant in the above entitled action, by his attorney, and respectfully appeals to the United States Court for China for the decision rendered herein on January 13, 1922, in favor of plaintiff and against the defendant. This appeal is taken on questions of both law and fact."

But according to the Court Regulations,

> "Within five days after judgment, the appellant must set forth his reasons by petition filed with the consul, which shall be transmitted as soon as may be to the minister, with a copy of docket entries and of all papers in the case." [1]

For "consul" and "minister" we must now substitute respectively "Commissioner" and "United States Court" and as so modified the provision has already been held mandatory by this Court.[2] But it will be seen that the paper above quoted is not a compliance therewith. By merely reciting that "this appeal is taken on questions of both law and fact" appellant does not "set forth his reasons."

The case[3] cited by appellant contains nothing inconsistent with the above. The court was not there dealing with any question relating to appeals. Moreover the case was decided before the enactment of the statute,[4] transferring the functions of the Consular Court for the District of Shanghai to the U. S. Commissioner. In acting as judge of said Court the Commissioner is necessarily subject to the rules of procedure theretofore obtaining.

The motion to dismiss must accordingly be

SUSTAINED.

1. China Court Regulations, Sec. 41.
2. Katz v. Barkovitch, I Extraterritorial Cases, 205.
3. Barkley Co. v. Maloney, I Extraterritorial Cases. 926.
4. 41 U. S. Statutes at Large, Part 1, Chap. 223, p. 746.

In the United States Court for China

PAUL MARTIN, Plaintiff. | Cause No. 2161

vs. | Civil No. 775

LOUISE MARTIN, Defendant. | SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the Petition in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

Louise Martin,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, April 14, 1923.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of JOSEPHINE SAES, Deceased. | Cause No. 2080 | Estate No. 491 | NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of the above named deceased, to present the same, with vouchers to the undersigned on or before October 7, 1923, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby required to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

CHAUNCEY P. HOLCOMB,
Administrator
2, Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai, China.

April 7, 1923.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of OTHO F. SMITH, Deceased. | Cause No. 1989 | Estate No. 469 | NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of the above named deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned, on or before October 7th, 1923, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

CHAUNCEY P. HOLCOMB,
Administrator,
2, Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai, China.

April 7, 1923.

Judgments and Orders:

April 18 1923, Cause No 2021 Kitty Ren v American Drug Co. order overruling motion to correct transcript.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 2162 Chinese American Bank of Commerce v. W. H. Keen; judgment for Plaintiff.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 1930 Ponson C. Chu v. R. T. Bryan; order of dismissal.

,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 1676 H. M. Shirek v. Getz Bros, & Co. of the Orient; order overruling demurrer.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 2020 Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.; order overruling demurrer.

,, 23, ,, ,, ,, Est. No. 101 In re Last Will and Testament of Vincent A. Renouf; order to distribute estate.

(By the Commissioner)

April 19, 1923, Cause No. 2019 F. Richmond v. Dodge Seymour, Hudford Motors; order overruling demurrer.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 2172 U. S. v. M. L. Moody; defendan dismissed and warned.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 2168 U. S. v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.,; acquittal.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 2171 U. S v. J. Petit; defendant discharged with caution.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 2170 U. S. v. R. L. Stevens; defendant assessed costs and warned.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 2159 U. S. v. H. S. Honigsberg defendant assessed costs.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 2146 A. Isler v. B. Powers; judgment for plaintiff.

In the United States Court for China

WALTER A. MITCHELL, Plaintiff, | Cause No. 2062 | Civil No. 741 | SUMMONS

—v.—

MIRIAM G. MITCHELL, Defendant.

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies:

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the Petition in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

Miriam G. Mitchell

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Mar. 27, 1923.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

Miscellaneous Filings:

April 18, 1923, Cause No. 1941 L. K. Kentwell v. The China Press; motion to tax costs.

" " " " " 2160 Garner, Quelch & Co v. F. C. Craig; Marshal's return of summons.

" " " " " 2166 Eisler, Reeves & Murphy v. Sternberg Transportation Service Co.; complaint, summons issued.

" " " " " 2021 Kitty Ren. V. American Drug Co.; motion to correct transcript.

" " " " " 1930 Ponson C. Chu v. R. T. Bryan; motion to dismiss.

" 19, " " " 1043 Heng Fu Chang v. China & Mongolio Export Co., Inc.; writ of execution issued.

" " " " " 2172 U. S. V. M.L. Moody; complaint.

" " " " " 2167 U. S. v. H.B. Moore; complaint

" " " " " 2171 U. S. v. J. Petit; complaint.

" " " " " 2170 U. S. v. R.L. Stevens; complaint.

" " " " " 2169 U S. v. Commercial Express and Storage Co.; complaint.

" " " " " 2054 In re Estate of Sigmund Applemund; deceased,; inventory.

" " " " " 2123 Lee Tung & Co. v. L. Slegman; summons issued.

" " " " " 2174 Han Fel & Co. v. L. Slegman; summons issued,

" " " " " 2175 Leonard G. Husar v. Pacific Steamship Co.: petition, summons issued.

" " " " " 1848 Koo Star v. R. S. Boyd & Co. and P. F. Pomeroy, marshal's return of summons.

" " " " " 2163 Chinese American Bank of Commerce, v. J. R. Browne; marshal's return of summons.

" " " " " 2166 Eisler, Reeves & Murphy v. M. Sternberg; Marshal's return of summons.

" 20, " " " Peking Arts Shoppe; articles of incorporation.

" " " " " 1549 In re Reid's Limited, Inc. a Bankrupt; proof of claim.

" " " " " 2019 F. Richmond v. Dodge, Seymour (China) Ltd,; answer.

" " " " " 2164 Hartzell v. Hartzell; marshal's return of summons.

" " " " " 2173 Lee Tung & Co. v. L. Slegman; marshal's return of summons.

" " " " " 2174 Han Fel & Co. v. L. Slegman: marshal's return of summons.

" " " " " 2175 Leonard G. Husar v. Pacific Steamship Co.; marshal's return of summons.

" " " " Hsin Foo Corporation; articles of incorporation.

" " " " " Guarantee Construction & Realty Co.; articles of incorporation.

" 21, " " " 1806 In re Estate of Lillian Gladys Crawford, deceased; receipt.

" " " " " 2176 In re Last Will and Testament of Walter Warren Hicks, deceased; petition, depositions.

" " " " " 2053 In re assignment of Cosmos Commerical Corporation; motion of claimant.

" " " " " 1676 H.M Shirek v. Getz Bros & Co. of the Orient, Ltd.; exception.

" " " " " 530 In re Estate of Laura Brown, deceased; administrator's report, affidavit of publication, claim.

" " " " " 2177 Katherine A. Massey v. R. R. L. Fernbach, complaint, summons issued.

" " " " " 2178 Asia Butchery Co. v. L. Slegman; petition, summons issued.

" " " " " 2179 N.C. Young v. American Trading Co.: complaint, summons issued.

" 23, " " " 2180 Tshua Thang Jien et al, doing business as the Lee Hua Co., Ltd. v. the American Express Co., Ltd; complaint, summons issued; marshal's return.

" " " " " 2154 Louis E. Osburn v. Asia Banking Corporation; notice of motion to strike out, motion to strike out.

" " " " " 2179 N.C. Young v. American Trading Co; marshal's return.

" " " " " Est No. 101 In re last will and Testament of Vincent A. Renouf; order to distribute the estate.

In the United States Court for China

BERTHA BASSIS SALLING, Plaintiff, vs. DAVID ARCHIBALD SALLING, Defendant. | Cause No. 2157 | Civil No. 772 | SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies: *GREETING:*

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the Complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

DAVID ARCHIBALD SALLING,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Anril 11, 1923.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

In the United States Court for China

KATHERINE RANNEY BRODE, Plaintiff, —v.— ELLIS GLENWOOD BRODE, Defendant. | Cause No. 2153 | Civil No. 770 | SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—.

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

Ellis Glenwood Brode

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, April 6, 1923.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30
Nanziang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39			1.39
Wusih ... ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36			2.38
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38			3.42
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38					—
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33					5.34
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02					7.20
Pukow ... ... d.					17.05								9.30
Hsuchowfu ... d.					1.16	T.P.L.						T.P.L.	19.40
Tsinanfu ... ... d.					9.38	II day						II day	6.00
Tientsin Central a.					18.05								15.25
Do. d.					18.15								16.16
Tientsin East... a.					18.25	P.M.L.						P.M.L.	—
Do. d					18.55								—
Peking ... ... a.					22.06								19.15

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Peking ... ... d.											10.15		5.50
Tientsin East ... a.											13.35		—
Do. d.										P.M.L.	14.00	P.M.L.	—
Tientsin Central a.											14.10		9.14
Do. d.											14.20		10.00
Tsinanfu ... ... d.										T.P.L.	22.21	T.P.L.	19.43
Hsuchowfu ... d.										II day	6.31	II day	5.28
Pukow ... ... a.											14.30		16.15
Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	23.00
Chinkiang ... d					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	0.52
Tanyang ... ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	—
Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46	2.41
Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52	3.53
Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32		4.58
Nansiang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.27	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		6.26
Shanghai North a	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	14.55	16.30	18.20	18.45	19 13	21.05	22.00		6.50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.40	11.05	12.30	13.55	15.20	16.45	18.10	19.35	21.00	22.25	23.50	1.15
Kiangwan ... d.	7 10	8.40	10.05	11.31	12.55	14.20	15.46	17.10	18.35	20.00	21.25	22.50	0.15	1.40
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8.46	10.11	11.37	13.01	14.26	15.52	17.16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22.56	0.21	1.46
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.15	11.41	13.05	14.30	15.56	17.20	18.45	20.10	21.35	23.00	0.25	1.50

Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.25	11.50	13.15	14.40	16.05	17.30	18.55	20.20	21.45	23.10	0.35
Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.20	14.45	16.10	17.35	19.00	20.25	21.50	23.15	0.40
Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.37	12.02	13.27	14.52	16.17	17.42	19.07	20.32	21.57	23.22	0.47
Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.00	12.25	13.50	15.15	16.40	18.05	19.30	20.55	22.20	23.45	1 10

R. Restaurant Cars. S. Sleeping Cars

* These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line) **Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up**

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.45	..	19.15
Jessfield.....dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	16.05	..	19.30
Siccawei.....dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	16.13	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction.....dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.30	..	19.50
Shanghai South .....dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*15.46*	*18.00*	*19.20*
Lunghwa Junction .....arr.	..	*8.53*	*9.53*	*13.43*	*16.05*	*18.18*	*19.38*
Sungkiang.....dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.42	..	20.29
Kashai.....dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.47	..	21.16
Kashing.....dep.	7.25	10.31	12.40	16.16	----	..	21.46
Yehsah.....dep.	8 19	11.02	13.32	16.56	----	..	22.17
Changan.....dep.	9.25	11.36	14.23	17.35	----	..	22.51
Hangchow.....dep.	11.00	12.30	16.00	18.50	----	..	23.45
Zahkou.....arr.	11.25	12.45	16.30	19.10	----	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Night Express R.
Zahkou ..... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.35	18.00
Hangchow..... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	16.10	18.24
Changan..... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	17.45	19.1*
Yehsah ..... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	18.45	19.45
Kashing..... d.	..	7.30	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	..	20.24
Kashai ..... d.	..	8.02	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Sungkiang ..... d.	..	9.15	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction.... d.	*8.37*	*10.37*	*11.37*	*13.57*	*16.07*	*18.49*	..	*22.38*
Shanghai South ..... a.	*8.55*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.15*	*16 25*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
L'hwa Junction .... d.	..	10.34	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.23
Siccawei ..... d.	..	10.43	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Jessfield ..... d.	..	10.51	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North.... a.	..	11.05	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konsenchiao to Zahkou (Kiangshee Branch Line) **Zahkou to Konsenchiao**

Konsenchiao .... dep.	7.05	9.10	11.35	13.45	16.05	17.30	22.55
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.20	9.25	11.50	14.06	16.20	17.45	23.10
Hangchow..... dep.	7.37	9.37	..	14.17	..	17.57	..
Zahkou ..... arr.	7.55	9.55	..	14.35	..	18.15	..

Zahkou ..... dep.	8.10	10.10	..	15.05	..	18.30	..
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.30	10.30	12.25	15.25	16.45	18.51	23.30
Kenshangmun . dep.	8.42	10.47	12.37	15.37	16.57	19.02	0.02
Konsenchiao .. arr.	8.55	11.00	12.50	15.50	17.10	19.51	0.15

R. Restaurant Car.